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## Tragic Toll of the Kobe Quake Keeps Rising

**KOBE, Japan** — The death toll from the earthquake in Western Japan rose above 4,000 Thursday, which made it the country's deadliest in more than 70 years.

The number of people seeking refuge in gymnasiums, schools and other relief centers reached 270,000 by Thursday night. They were still suffering in frigid temperatures from shortages of food, water, heating and sanitary facilities.

Fire fighters, who had brought all of the 250 major blazes caused by Tuesday's earthquake under control, faced as many as 90 new fires in damaged buildings. They were set off by power surges and by rescuers' digging through rubble to search for victims.

Residents of Kobe, the city hit hardest by the quake, accused the government of dragging its feet in providing aid.

"What does he mean 'you've had a hard time'?" a woman said after Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama visited her refugee center, a Kobe school. "He should actually do something about this."

The police said the death toll reached 4,047 early Friday morning. The toll was the worst in Japan since the 1933 earthquake that killed 142,000 people in Tokyo and Yokohama and left more than 2 million homeless.

The Kobe quake injured 21,671 people and 727 were still missing, a spokesman for the National Police Agency said. About 30,000 buildings were heavily damaged or destroyed.

Criticism grew that authorities were unprepared for the disaster despite the

country's long experience with earthquakes. Defense and police officials rushed more personnel to the area.

After inspecting the damage in Kobe, Mr. Murayama said, "I have seen nothing like it. This is far beyond anybody's imagination."

Mr. Murayama's promises that help was on the way left some in Kobe unmoved. "I want to see tap water, not Murayama," said a man scooping water from a fountain. A sign on the fountain

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## Russians Capture Grozny Stronghold

### Yeltsin Says Battle Is Almost Over After Presidential Palace Is Taken

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

**GROZNY, Russia** — Vasily outnumbered and badly outgunned, several hundred Chechen fighters on Thursday relinquished control of the presidential palace here, the stronghold from which they had held off a ferocious assault by thousands of Russian troops for nearly three weeks.

The last Chechen fighters left the 11-story palace after the building was rocked by a pair of gigantic Russian bombs that penetrated to the basement hospital, killing dozens of Chechens and wounded Russian prisoners. Hours after the Chechens slipped out of the palace under cover of darkness, the Russians moved in and hoisted their flags over the shell-shattered building in central Grozny, Moscow announced.

In Moscow, President Boris N. Yeltsin declared the military stage of the battle against Chechnya "practically complete." He said that the process of pulling out the army and having Interior Ministry troops take over would soon begin.

Mr. Yeltsin said that "conditions are now being created for the transition from armed confrontation to restoring peaceful life in Chechnya within the Russian federation." He added, "Transition to the stage of civil construction and restoring constitutional order begins."

Mr. Yeltsin's statement offered condolences to the families of servicemen and civilians killed in the fighting and said the government would now "take all measures to do away with the aftereffects of the economic ruin and supply the population with all it needs for normal life." It also promised to provide "complete protection of human rights."

But Mr. Yeltsin on Thursday also signaled his intention to get tough with those who did not support him in his decision to oust the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, by force. The Russian news agency Interfax, quoting a high-ranking military source, reported Thursday that Mr. Yeltsin had signed a decree transferring Colonel General Eduard Vorobyev from his post into the army reserves.

General Vorobyev, first deputy commander of Russia's land forces, had refused to head up the Chechen operation last month because he felt the troops were unprepared. General Vorobyev had asked to resign at the time and was turned down. He was one of several senior military commanders who have criticized the Chechen assault.

Earlier this week, Russia's acting prosecutor general said General Vorobyev was one of several high military officials being checked for failing to obey orders.

With the collapse of resistance in the presidential palace, Moscow also seemed in no mood to bargain in any way with Mr. Dudayev. Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who just two days ago was meeting with a Chechen delegation to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire, on Thursday bluntly ruled out any further negotiations with Mr. Dudayev.

"I do not talk to gangsters," he said.

For the Russians, taking control of the palace was a symbolically important victory after weeks of heavy casualties and humiliating stumbles and setbacks. But the rebels, who have insisted on their independence from Moscow since 1991, vowed to continue the fight in the southern parts of the city that they still control as well as in the Caucasus Mountains to the south.

High-ranking Chechen commanders said Thursday evening that they had simply shifted their forces south by a mile or so in a tactical retreat within Grozny.

"We haven't left the city and we'll never leave the city," Akhmed Zubhadiyev, 27, acting chief of the Presidential Guard, said in an interview at his home just outside Grozny's city limits, from which the distant sound of heavy explosions could still be heard Thursday afternoon.

"We would have had huge losses if we'd stayed in the palace," he said. "We just couldn't fight from there any longer."

Mr. Dudayev, a former Soviet Air Force general, was not in the palace when it was abandoned by the Chechens. Last seen in public a week ago, he is believed to be alive and accompanied by his personal bodyguard.

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Refugees from the Kobe earthquake crowding into a school gymnasium Thursday. More than 270,000 people packed into makeshift shelters.

## Tokyo, Stunned by Tragedy, Wonders if It Will Be Next

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — With the Japanese public transfixed by the horrifying images of toppled buildings and raging fires following the earthquake Tuesday, the question was: What if it had happened in Tokyo?

Earthquakes are relatively uncommon in Western Japan, where the devastating temblor Tuesday morning was centered, but seismologists have been warning for years that the Tokyo area should be prepared for a severe quake. Suddenly such warnings are being taken much more seriously.

"What if this earthquake had happened in Tokyo?" Japanese television asked.

The Tokyo Shinbun offered an answer in a banner headline: "A 7.2 magnitude quake in Tokyo would kill or injure 68,000 people."

Many such estimates of casualties in the event of a Tokyo quake are making

Road, rail and port repairs are expected to cost billions and take years. Page 4.

The devastation is likely to put upward pressure on interest rates. Page 11.

the rounds, and they vary enormously. But there is little doubt that a severe quake in Tokyo, with its metropolitan population of nearly 30 million — a quarter of Japan's total — would be an extraordinary catastrophe.

Tokyo is in an active earthquake zone,

and the last great quake in the area, in 1923, killed 142,000 people. The inferno triggered by that quake destroyed much of the Tokyo-Yokohama area and left more than 2 million homeless.

That quake and fire are still seared on the public's consciousness, and today's safety standards were designed with the intention that buildings and bridges could withstand a quake of similar magnitude, about 7.9 on the Richter scale. But the collapse of bridges and elevated highways in the city of Kobe in this week's more modest quake, which Japanese scientists measured at 7.2, has raised doubts about the standards.

"We must clarify what caused such devastating damage to bridges in Kobe," said Yasuyuki Koga, an official in the

Construction Ministry. "On that basis, we can re-examine the existing bridges in other areas."

"What would happen in Tokyo if a great earthquake happened here?" Mr. Koga asked. "It's a very important question that concerns many people, but I don't have an answer."

The delays in fighting fires and arranging relief shipments in Kobe also prompted doubts about whether Tokyo was as prepared as it thought.

"The lack of water and other supplies caused great anxiety," said Yuriko Koike, a member of the Parliament who has just returned from Kobe. "This quake has given us a great lesson in the

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## No Trace of Peace in Bosnia's Cease-Fire

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Like its more than 30 predecessors, the cease-fire that took effect this month in Bosnia is slowly unraveling because the killing cannot be stopped while the political will to find a settlement is absent.

For example, the Serbs flew close to 20 helicopter sorties Wednesday to resupply positions just west of Bihac, where Muslim-led government forces have taken the villages of Vedro Polje and Klokot in a counteroffensive begun after the cease-fire took effect on Jan. 1.

Paul Risley, a spokesman for the United Nations in Sarajevo, said the Serbian sorties were "a clear violation of the no-fly zone over Bosnia." The helicopters took off from the Udbina airfield in the adjacent Serbian-held part of Croatia, where NATO has also banned military flights.

The sorties appear to signal a Serbian determination to retake the two villages. NATO bombed the runways at the Udbina airfield in November but spared the Serbian-held part of Croatia, where NATO has also banned military flights.

Since then, the prospects for any military involvement by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Bosnian war have evaporated, and the latest Serbian flights predictably prompted no response.

The Serbian sorties and the earlier government offensive illustrated the way the Muslim-led government and the Serbs are preparing for more war rather than considering options for peace.

Moreover, the absence of any international response illustrates the complete disarray of peacemaking efforts.

Already, the ambitious so-called "cessation of hostilities" accord signed on Dec. 31 has frayed to the point where it is little more than a tenuous cease-fire, much like its ephemeral predecessors in the 33-month-old war.

Under the terms of the four-month agreement, utilities were supposed to be restored, but Sarajevo was virtually without gas Wednesday in temperatures well below freezing. Sniping was supposed to stop, but a young boy out sledding in the capital was shot and wounded by a Serbian

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Fighting intensified in the mainly Muslim Bihac region of Bosnia. Page 2.

## Nuclear 'No' Sours Egypt-Israel Relations

By John Lancaster

and Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

**CAIRO** — After years of diplomatic partnership between Egypt and Israel, relations between the two countries have soured noticeably in recent months over Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Egypt and other Arab countries have said that if Israel does not sign the accord, they will refuse to extend their participation in the weapons-control treaty when it comes up for renewal in April.

With attacks mounting against Israel in

official statements and the government-controlled Egyptian press, the intensity of the Egyptian campaign has alarmed Israeli leaders. The Israelis say they fear it could deal a setback to their efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue and achieve normal relations with their Arab neighbors.

"There is a problem between Egypt and Israel," Reuters quoted Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt as saying Thursday. "This problem must be tackled with objectivity and with firmness."

"Egypt will clarify its position on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty at the right time," he said. "Egypt will take the

position needed to preserve Egyptian interests."

More broadly, the dispute highlights continued mistrust between Israel and moderate Arab countries, despite the 1978 Camp David peace accord between Israel and Egypt and Israel's more recent signing of separate treaties with the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

Although Israel has never acknowledged having a nuclear weapons program, it is widely believed to possess about 200 nuclear devices. Israeli officials, defending their decision not to sign the weapons accord, emphasize a threat from Iran.

Arah diplomats warn that if Israel fails to join their countries in renouncing nuclear weapons, it could set off a new arms race in the region as Arab governments embark on nuclear programs of their own.

The noise level escalated sharply this week. Members of Egypt's Parliament denounced Israel in speeches, a parliamentary committee agreed on a statement accusing Israel of overt hostility to Egypt, and a Foreign Ministry official declared that

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### Kiosk

## EU Body Backs Talks on Algeria

**STRASBOURG, France (AP)** — The European Parliament on Thursday backed a peace initiative by Algerian opposition groups and called on the government in Algiers to reopen talks to end a bloody civil war.

The body, representing the 15 nations of the European Union, "welcomed" the results of the talks last week in Rome, where the main opposition groups participated, including the Islamic Salvation Front.

The talks in Rome produced a list of demands, including the release of top Front leaders and other political prisoners, and lifting of a state of emergency that authorizes tough law-and-order measures. The government rejected the opposition proposal.

International Classified

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A Chechen fighter walking past a burning building in Grozny on Thursday.

## Argentines Fight AIDS and the System

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service

**BUENOS AIRES** — "AIDS: For Love, Use a Condom," read graffiti scrawled across walls in almost every neighborhood of this city.

The spray-painted message may be the most effective weapon yet against AIDS, which government officials here say has reached dire proportions.

But oddly enough, the government wants nothing to do with the graffiti slogan. It was written by scores of teenage students who went on a graffiti-writing rampage last year, scribbling the message on every available wall they could find.

The youths said they were frustrated by the refusal of the government to use the word "condom" in its AIDS prevention campaign.

"We had to do something because our friends and lovers are becoming infected and dying because the government is too prudish to even mention the very device that can save them," said Baltazar Alvarez, a 17-year-old student.

Concepcion Mateo, 16, whose brother died of AIDS two years ago, said she had written the slogan on at least 20 walls across the city.

The police arrested her last year while she was writing on a building in the fashionable Recoleta district, she said. "But they let me go after I cried and told them that my brother would be alive today if he had used a condom."

Nongovernmental AIDS groups and AIDS activists here fault the federal government for running what they say is an anti-AIDS campaign straight out of the Middle Ages because it does not mention

condoms. Instead, the campaign focuses on informing the public about modes of transmission.

The critics say they believe the federal government has bowed to pressure from the Roman Catholic Church not to promote condom use openly.

"The church weighs in very heavily in this country," said Linda Sassoon, coordinator for the Huesped Foundation, a privately financed organization that provides counseling and other services for people with AIDS and their families.

"If you talk about condoms, the church considers you a degenerate, so the government's response is not to talk about them," she said.

But Ms. Sassoon said the fault lay not only with the government and church. "I

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riols
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

### Dow Jones

Down	46.77
3882.21	

### Trib Index

Down	0.26%
110.70	

### The Dollar

vs. Yen	151.5	previous close
DM	1.586	1.5893
Pound	99.05	99.615
Yen	99.05	99.615
FF	5.2495	5.3025



## Bosnians and Rebels Intensify Clashes

### UN Reports Fighting in Bihac And on Several Other Fronts

**SARAJEVO** — Fighting intensified Thursday in the mainly Muslim Bihac area in northwest Bosnia. In addition, Serbian and Muslim-led government forces traded fire in several other areas across Bosnia, the United Nations said.

A UN spokesman in the Croatian capital of Zagreb, Lieutenant Colonel Christian Levaudet, said there was increased shelling around a UN base near Velika Kladusa in the Bihac pocket.

"More than 400 detonations were recorded but we do not know who started it because we have no freedom of movement," he said.

Bosnian government troops have battled rebel Muslims supported by Croatian Serbian troops since the Muslim-led army began an offensive in the area last November.

Muslim forces loyal to a Serbian-backed rebel Muslim leader, Fikret Abdic, seized the town of Velika Kladusa, the second largest in the area, three weeks ago.

Neither rebel Muslim nor Croatian forces have signed a four-month cease-fire agreed to by Bosnia's main warring parties on Dec. 31.

The United Nations expressed concern at reports that rebel Serbs from the Krajina region of Croatia were moving heavy weapons south toward

Bosnian government front lines in the Bihac enclave.

UN efforts to push forward with the truce have faltered. Neither the Bosnian government nor its Serbian foes seem ready to compromise and fighting has broken out in areas that had been quiet for months.

Western diplomats said that in areas where the cease-fire was being observed, it was probably largely because of the frigid weather now gripping much of Bosnia.

#### Croat TV Chief Resigns

Croatian officials said Thursday that a hard-line nationalist in charge of state-run radio and television had resigned from one of the most influential jobs in the country. The Associated Press reported from Zagreb.

The resignation of Antun Vrdoljak, apparently under pressure, seemed partly to reflect President Franjo Tudjman's displeasure over television footage showing him after apparently having one drink too many.

Independent polls list Mr. Vrdoljak, a member of Parliament and of Mr. Tudjman's party, as one of Croatia's least-liked politicians.

The final blow appeared to be a television report on how Mr. Tudjman celebrated New Year's Eve, showing what appeared to be a slightly inebriated president dancing away the early hours in elite disco.



Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France in Rome on Thursday with his Italian counterpart, Susanna Agnelli, newly appointed by Prime Minister Lamberto Dini.

## Italy's New Leader in a Vise

### Communists Vow Opposition as Right Tightens Conditions

**ROME** — The leadership of the Communist Re-Establishment Party voted narrowly Thursday to oppose the new government of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini in parliamentary confidence motions, a senior party official said.

The party could hold the key to whether Mr. Dini wins or loses two confidence votes vital to his government's survival after the Freedom Alliance of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said it would oppose Mr. Dini unless general elections were set for June.

The Communist Re-Establishment official, Luciano Pettinari, said the leadership had voted, 26 to 14 with four abstentions, in support of a document "repeating its opposition to Dini."

Mr. Dini has pledged to pass limited reforms and then resign to make way for early general elections.

But leading members of the Freedom Alli-

ance criticized his promise to stay in power for only a few months as insufficient and ambiguous.

Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned as prime minister Dec. 22, repeated threats that unless a date was set for elections, the coalition of rightist parties he leads would not support Mr. Dini's government.

Mr. Dini's cabinet of professors and technicians will face an important test early next week in mandatory votes of confidence that his government must win in both houses of Parliament.

Mr. Dini, who was treasury minister under Mr. Berlusconi, tried to win the Freedom Alliance's support Wednesday by saying he would step down within a few months.

"What Dini said yesterday was certainly not enough," said Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the neofascist National Alliance and Mr. Berlusconi's most important ally.

Mr. Berlusconi commented: "We'll only vote in favor if we get what we want."

## Charges Fly In Spanish Terrorist Inquiry

**MADRID** — Spain's political crisis heated up Thursday after a jailed former security chief accused a high-ranking judge of plotting to topple the government of Prime Minister Felipe González.

Juan Sarracastibal, former director of state security, spoke on national television from his prison cell Wednesday to accuse Baltasar Garçon, the judge heading an investigation into alleged official involvement in a secret war against Basque separatists in the 1980s.

Mr. Sarracastibal is the most senior of four former security officials whom Judge Garçon has ordered held in connection with his inquiry of the Autonomist Liberation Group, or GAL, whose members killed 27 alleged Basque separatists between 1983 and 1987.

Mr. Sarracastibal's statements, which brought angry reactions from opposition politicians, gave a new twist to a saga that has thrust Spain into its gravest political crisis in 12 years of Socialist rule and sent financial markets spinning.

Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra refused to comment on Mr. Sarracastibal's claims. He repeated the government's denial of involvement in the terrorist group and its commitment to work with the courts to clarify the matter.

Judge Garçon did not respond to Mr. Sarracastibal's accusations.

In his television interview, Mr. Sarracastibal said he had evidence the GAL investigation was being used for political ends by a group of people headed by a "Mr. Z."

He said the group was acting "with the aim of eroding and overthrowing" Mr. González, and that Judge Garçon had "without any doubt taken part."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Group Again Vows to Kill Americans

**ANKARA** (Reuters) — A group calling itself the "Lebanon Freedom Fighters" repeated a threat on Thursday to kill a U.S. military officer and his son if Israel did not release a top pro-Israeli guerrilla. The two have been missing since Sunday, when they disappeared on a skiing trip west of Ankara.

The hunt for Lieutenant Colonel Mike Couillard, 37, and his 10-year-old son Matthew continued despite five days of fruitless search in heavy snow. "We have by no means given up hope," said a U.S. Embassy official involved in the search.

Privately, analysts doubted the group's assertion that it held Colonel Couillard and his son, saying the two probably suffered a skiing accident. One called the claims "amateurish."

### Balladur Would Maintain Assembly

**PARIS** (AP) — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, leader of the conservative Rally for the Republic party, said Thursday he would not dissolve the National Assembly if he were elected president this spring.

Mr. Balladur's party is a member of the conservative coalition that has held a wide majority in the 577-seat assembly since trouncing the Socialists in the legislative elections two years ago.

France's presidential elections are scheduled for April 23 and May 7. The second vote will be held if no candidate wins a majority in the first round. Mr. Balladur, who formally entered the race Wednesday, said he would announce his campaign platform in February.

### Smallpox, Due to Die, Gets Reprieve

**NEW YORK** (NYT) — The smallpox virus got an unexpected stay of execution Wednesday from the governing board of the World Health Organization. The last known stocks of the deadly virus were to be destroyed in June, but the latest decision puts off its demise for at least a year, and perhaps indefinitely.

In 1980, after a worldwide vaccination program, the WHO declared the eradication of natural smallpox, one of the biggest killers in history. But samples of the virus have been kept frozen in laboratories in the United States and Russia.

All three committees of experts asked by the UN agency to review the future of the samples recommended destruction once the molecular structure of three strains was mapped. That was completed, and destruction was initially planned for December 1993. But because of a growing sentiment that further research on the virus could be beneficial in studying other infections and possibly even cancer, the organization delayed that execution.

### France to Widen Inquiry of Carlos

**PARIS** (Reuters) — France is to widen its investigations of the accused terrorist Carlos to include the 1983 bombing of a Marseille-to-Paris high-speed train, French justice sources said Thursday.

Carlos, who was caught in Sudan last August, spirited to France and jailed, has already been formally placed under investigation for four bombings in the 1980s and a 1974 blast at a shop in Paris's Saint-Germain district.

In the December 1983 attack now under investigation, two people died when a bomb exploded as the train sped past the southern town of Tain-Hermitage, the sources said. An anti-terrorist magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguière, suspects Carlos of murder, attempted murder, destruction of property by explosives and aiding and abetting the train bombing, the sources said.

### Rebels Kidnap 15 in Sierra Leone

**FREETOWN**, Sierra Leone (AFP) — Suspected rebels kidnapped seven Europeans, an Australian and seven Sierra Leoneans working for a Swiss-owned mining company in southern Sierra Leone, the company announced Thursday.

Diplomatic sources and local journalists said earlier that 10 Europeans had been abducted Wednesday after days of fierce fighting between rebels and government troops in the Mekanji Hills region where the mine is situated.

The kidnappings are the latest in a number of abductions in Sierra Leone in recent months.

### Protesters Slow Down Mexican State

**MEXICO CITY** (AFP) — Spreading protests brought activity to a halt Thursday in the oil-producing state of Tabasco and threatened to deepen Mexico's turmoil caused by a months-long financial crisis.

Demonstrators blocked the four main roads to the capital, Villahermosa, airline flights were suspended and half of the stores, banks and schools shut down in a vast movement of support for the governor, Roberto Madrazo.

The unrest follows President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León's decision Tuesday to hold talks with opposition parties over allegations of fraud in gubernatorial elections in the states of Tabasco, Chiapas and Veracruz. Local leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party have called on Mr. Zedillo to respect the result of the August elections, won by Mr. Madrazo.

### Luxembourg Names New Premier

**LUXEMBOURG** (Reuters) — Finance Minister Jean-Claude Juncker became Luxembourg's youngest prime minister with his approval on Thursday by the ruling Social Christian Party. He will be formally sworn in on Friday by Prince Jean, the grand duke of Luxembourg.

Mr. Juncker, 40, had been widely expected to succeed Jacques Santer, who has become the European Commission president. Like his predecessor a strong supporter of European integration, Mr. Juncker has led a campaign to expand Luxembourg's role in Europe beyond that of a financial center.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### SAS to Lock Out Pilots for Two Days

**COPENHAGEN** (Reuters) — SAS on Thursday announced it would lock out pilots to its SAS Commuter service on Jan. 26 and 27 as a pay dispute escalated.

The pilots for the SAS Commuter service, which operates about 10 percent of SAS flights, went on a 24-hour strike on Jan. 9 after negotiations on pay, pension and insurance agreements broke down in Oslo earlier this month. The pilots want a salary increase of more than 3 percent for 1995.

The owners of the liner Achille Lauro, which sank off the coast of Somalia last month, said Wednesday that they had bought the Cunard Princess as a replacement. The Naples-based StarLine company paid \$60 million (\$37 million) for the vessel, which will be renamed Rhapsody.

The price of a ride on Moscow's subway system will rise on Friday, from 400 rubles (10 cents) to 600 rubles. The increase is the second in a month; the fare went up from 250 rubles on Dec. 20.

Big Ben, the clock that towers over Britain's Parliament, has gone green. The four faces of the central London landmark are now lit by special energy-efficient bulbs.

## Pregnant Pause: 95 Days Separate Twins at Birth

**NEW ORLEANS** — A girl has been delivered in a New Orleans hospital a record 95 days after her twin brother was born, hospital officials said.

Celeste Keys was doing well Thursday after being born at full term a day earlier, but her brother Timothy, who was 15 weeks premature when he was born Oct. 15, is at risk for neurological problems such as learning disorders and mild cerebral palsy, doctors said.

Celeste's birth weight of 5 pounds, 15 ounces (2.85 kilograms) is 13 ounces more than her older twin's current weight. Doctors generally want to prevent premature births because of the risks to both mother and child. But when the twins' mother, Simone Keys, went into labor Oct. 11, doctors were able to delay Timothy's birth only a few days.

Doctors said the 95-day period between the births is the longest in which all babies in a multiple pregnancy survived. The previous record, 56 days, was for twins born in 1953 to a woman with a double uterus.

## Front-Runner Shies From CIA Position

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — John M. Deutch, the deputy defense secretary and once regarded as the front-runner to become director of central intelligence, has expressed serious reservations about taking the job, leaving the White House to widen its search.

Associates said that Mr. Deutch was reluctant to give up his policy position at the Pentagon. They said he also had concluded that because of academic sensitivities about the CIA, his serving as its chief could prevent his becoming president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was provost.

White House officials had described Mr. Deutch as an ideal candidate to succeed the former director, R. James Woolsey Jr., who abruptly resigned last month. But aides to President Bill Clinton said that while Mr. Deutch's decision had complicated their search the president would not try to persuade him to reconsider.

At the same time, officials said it now appeared unlikely that Erskine Bowles, the consensus choice to succeed Robert Rubin as head of the National Economic Council, would be installed in that post.

The officials said that Mr. Bowles had done such a good job as deputy White House chief of staff for operations that Leon E. Panetta, the chief of staff, did not want to lose him. The officials said the job of coordinating administration economic policy might instead go to Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In addition to these vacancies, two other top posts, White House political director and cabinet liaison, remain unfilled, underscoring the difficulty Mr. Clinton has had in choosing people for important administration positions.

A decision on a new intelligence chief will probably not be

made until next week, administration officials said, noting that William J. Crowe Jr., a retired admiral who had also been mentioned, had indicated that he would prefer to remain ambassador to Britain.

Among the candidates still being considered, the officials said, is Senator William Cohen, Republican of Maine, a former vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. But Mr. Cohen has said he has no plans to leave the Senate.

Others mentioned are Jamie Gorelick, the deputy attorney general, Admiral William A. Owens, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Samuel R. Berger, deputy national security adviser.

The officials cautioned that information about the search was being tightly held. Some said they suspected that only Mr. Clinton, Mr. Panetta, Vice President Al Gore and W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, knew precisely who was under consideration.

## Adolf Butenandt Is Dead, Pioneer in Sex Hormones

By David Binder  
New York Times Service

**Adolf Butenandt**, 91, a German scientist whose pioneering work on sex hormones earned him the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1939, died Wednesday in Munich after a long illness, The Associated Press reported.

His work in isolating and synthesizing several hormones opened the way to a profound understanding of their role in human sexuality and reproduction and made possible the development of birth control pills.

The Nazi government compelled Dr. Butenandt to decline the Nobel Prize, which he shared with Leopold Ruzicka, a native of Croatia who worked in Zurich. Dr. Butenandt was not able to accept the gold medal and diploma until 1949.

The Nazis blocked six Germans from accepting Nobel awards after the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935 was awarded to Carl von Ossietzky, a leading German journalist and pacifist, who had been sent to a Nazi concentration camp.

Dr. Butenandt studied chemistry, biology and physics, at the universities of Marburg and Göttingen.

On the basis of their work, Dr. Butenandt and Dr. Ruzicka were able to synthesize testosterone, the hormone that stimulates the development of masculine characteristics. Dr. Butenandt isolated a second, female, hormone, progesterone, using extracts from the ovaries of sows.

His discoveries about the structure of sex hormones led to the synthesis of steroids like cortisone, and paved the way for the development of birth control pills.

Later he conducted research on viruses, cancer and insecticides. His work on insects led to his discovery, with Erich Hecker, of the first crystallized pheromone, an attractant in bombykol, the sexual substance of the silkworm.

Dr. Butenandt felt the impact of the Nazis on his career early. He was compelled to reject an offer to teach at Harvard in 1935, although he was allowed to accept a three-month fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation that year.

But he was given prestigious positions. He directed the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Biochemistry in Berlin from 1936

to 1945, and its postwar successor, the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry, from 1945 to 1960.

He then was president of the Max Planck Society, supervising the postwar rebuilding of German science, until 1972.

**Wilhelm Haferkamp**, 71, held EEC Executive Posts

**BONN** (Reuters) — Wilhelm Haferkamp, 71, a German member of the European Commission from 1967 to 1984, died Wednesday in a Brussels hospital, the Hamburg city government announced.

Mr. Haferkamp, an economist and a center-left Social Democrat, initially had responsibility for energy policy in the executive body of the European

Economic Community, now the European Union.

In 1973 he took over the economic and financial affairs portfolio, and in 1980 became foreign affairs commissioner. He later represented the federal states of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein in Brussels.

George Hartley, 82, the last white speaker of the Rhodesian Parliament, died of a heart attack Tuesday at his farm in southern Zimbabwe.

**Charles B. McCoy**, 85, a former chief executive of the DuPont Co., died Monday in Greenville, Delaware, of complications from Alzheimer's disease. Mr. McCoy, who worked for DuPont for nearly 50 years, became the company's 12th president and CEO in 1967.

## Motherhood Is Women's 'True Role,' Pope Says

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**SYDNEY** — Nearing the end of his 11-day odyssey through Asia and Oceania, Pope John Paul II sought Thursday to quell a debate among Roman Catholics here over the ordination of women and said women's role in society was specially tied to motherhood.

Accusing his many feminist critics of misunderstanding the

Vatican's views, he told a gathering called to honor a nun who fought the male-dominated Australian church hierarchy that "the church stands firmly against every form of discrimination which in any way compromises the equal dignity of women and men."

Earlier on his tour, at a huge Mass attended by a record 4 million people in the Philippines and among the relatively recently Christianized Catholics of Papua New Guinea, the Pope has been met with questioning exuberance.

But Australia's Catholics, who number less than one in three of the 18 million population, seem far closer to their American counterparts in questioning Vatican dogma and rejecting those parts of it they see as irrelevant to modern life.

"There is a sense among many Catholics that, while they appreciate the powerful symbol

of the Pope, they feel he does not really understand the conditions that they experience as church people in a democratic and secular society," said the Reverend Paul Collins, a priest and broadcaster here.

The focus of the Pope's two-day visit to Sydney was his beatification on Thursday, before 200,000 people at a horse-racing track, of Mother Mary MacKillop. She formed the Josephite order of nuns in the 19th century and was briefly excommunicated in 1871 for refusing to bow to the control of Catholic bishops.

But at a different ceremony before pronouncing Mother Mary blessed — the precursor to sainthood — the Pope emphasized his views on the role of women and women's ordination.

"Among the pressing issues facing the people of God in

Australia there is the need for an understanding of the dignity and mission of woman, in the family, in society and in the church, which is faithful to the truth of the Gospel," he said.

His reference to the truth of the Gospel evoked the Vatican's assertion that only men may be priests since Jesus chose only men as his disciples.

The Pope said his critics had a "mistaken anthropology" about women that was "at the root of the failure of society to understand church teaching on the true role of women."

"That role is in no way diminished but is in fact enhanced by being related to a special way to motherhood — the source of new life — both physical and spiritual," he said.

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# THE AMERICAS / 'A NEW EXPERIENCE'

## In the Hot House: Gingrich Accuses Democrats of Seeking to Destroy Him

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, accused Democrats on Thursday of using a strategy of "personal destruction" against him rather than debating Republicans on the issues.

A day after bitter shouting matches on the House floor over Democratic criticism of the speaker, a feisty Mr. Gingrich said he found the opposition tactics "pretty sobering in America."

"I expect Democrats to take every shot they can get," Mr. Gingrich said at a news conference. He quoted from a column saying Democrats were trying to "destroy Gingrich" and added:

"I think a strategy based on the personal destruction of somebody is pretty amazing if it's a genuine

strategy. They're not used to being in the opposition. They're not used to having to obey the rules, and it's a new experience for them."

Before Mr. Gingrich spoke, representatives of both parties went at it again in television interviews. "It seems to me you're just seeing a play here of people who have decided that disruptive tactics will substitute for their lack of ideas," said a Gingrich ally, Representative Robert S. Walker, Republican of Pennsylvania.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, appearing with Mr. Walker, responded: "What you saw yesterday is that absolute power breeds an arrogance."

"We will not permit ourselves to be gagged," he

continued. "We will not create precedence for stopping free speech on the House floor."

In the debate on Wednesday, the House, after two weeks of lawmakers' trying to be nice, reverted to its raucous self, with Republicans and Democrats screaming and yelling at each other the way they used to.

Only this time, it was a Republican speaker under attack and his party majority that won the floor battles, leaving minority Democrats fuming about being mistreated.

No legislation was at stake. The partisan battle came down to a one-minute speech on Wednesday by Representative Carrie P. Meek, Democrat of Florida, criticizing the "whole lot of dust" that Mr. Gingrich stands to gain from his book deal.

Her words on the House floor will not be found in the Congressional Record, for Mrs. Meek's speech was "taken down," parliamentary talk that means the opposite of what it sounds like. Her criticisms were stricken from the official record of House proceedings as innuendo and an unparliamentary reference to the speaker's personal conduct.

"It raises a question of personal conduct of the speaker, and you can't do that," said Mr. Walker, who lodged the challenge against Mrs. Meek's remarks.

Senior Democrats who rushed to Mrs. Meek's defense—Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan and Representative David R. Obey of Wisconsin among them—angrily charged that Republicans

who promised an "open House" had closed down debate.

"Are members now precluded from raising questions about the behavior of other members of this body?" Mr. Dingell asked.

Democrats recalled that when his party was in the minority, Mr. Gingrich specialized in floor speeches branding past House Democratic leaders as "corrupt." His assaults helped force the 1989 resignation of the speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, because of his own book deal.

Mr. Gingrich's many denunciations of Mr. Wright's "\$12,000 profit" from book sales were never "taken down," Mr. Torricelli said. (AP, WFP)



The Simpson defense team arriving Thursday at the courthouse after reportedly patching up a feud between two of its members, Robert L. Shapiro, center, and F. Lee Bailey, right.

## A Blow to Simpson Defense

Court Will Allow Evidence on Alleged Incidents of Abuse

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson's defense has suffered a major setback as Judge Lance Ito ruled the jury would be allowed to hear allegations that the former football star physically abused, intimidated and stalked his wife, Nicole, from the time he first met her 18 years ago until she and a male friend were murdered June 12.

Rejecting assertions by the defense that the allegations were irrelevant to the case and highly prejudicial, Judge Ito ruled that many of the alleged domestic abuse incidents were "relevant to motive, intent, premeditation and identity" and should be heard by the jury.

The prosecution will also be permitted to refer to the incidents during its opening statement, which Judge Ito said would begin Monday.

Judge Ito said he would admit as evidence 19 of the domestic violence incidents that had been contested by the defense and 10 others that were unopposed. He said he would not allow evidence of 12 incidents, most of them recorded in a diary that Nicole Brown Simpson maintained at the request of her lawyer to support her 1992 divorce.

Judge Ito called the diary hearsay evidence. He said that appeals courts had held that it was reversible error to admit hearsay statements by a murder victim who expressed fear of a defendant.

Judge Ito said he would not allow evidence that Mrs. Simpson contacted a shelter for battered wives five days before her death, saying that her former husband was stalking her.

But Judge Ito upheld the prosecution's right to

present evidence of most of the domestic abuse incidents that prosecutors say form one of the main pillars of their case against Mr. Simpson, the former football superstar who has pleaded not guilty to two counts of first-degree murder in the slayings of Mrs. Simpson and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Prosecution lawyers had been particularly eager for the jury to hear evidence about four incidents the judge ruled admissible.

They are a 1985 incident in which Mr. Simpson smashed in the window of his wife's Mercedes with a baseball bat; a widely publicized New Year's Eve fight in 1989 that resulted in his pleading no contest to a charge of spousal battery; an episode in which Mr. Simpson kicked in a door to his wife's house and shouted threats while she talked with a police emergency operator; and allegations that Mr. Simpson grabbed his wife by the crotch in a bar in 1989 and then later that evening pushed her from their moving car.

Judge Ito also rejected a defense motion seeking to restrict the presence of the victims' families in the courtroom. He ruled they could be present except during testimony about incidents in which they were involved.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simpson's defense team tried to demonstrate that they had patched up a feud between two of its three principal members, Robert L. Shapiro and F. Lee Bailey.

Mr. Shapiro, who had referred to Mr. Bailey as a "snake" whom he said he would no longer talk with, arrived at the courthouse in a limousine accompanied by Mr. Bailey and their co-counsel, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., who mediated a settlement of the dispute.



### Speaker Gives, and Gets, Book Tips

WASHINGTON — During a recent visit to the capital, Sister Mary Rose McGandy, who runs programs in New York for homeless teenage mothers, exchanged reading suggestions with the House speaker, Newt Gingrich.

"The Georgia Republican touted 'The Tragedy of American Compassion,' by Marvin N. Olasky, who argues that a society's compassion should not be judged by how much its government spends to support the poor but by how much individuals do to help the less fortunate."

To enlighten Mr. Gingrich, who has advocated orphanages for welfare children whose mothers are denied benefits and cannot care for them, Sister McGandy recommended "Separation," by the British author John Bowlby. It describes the deep scars children receive if separated from their biological parents. (LAT)

### Clinton Seeks Fallback Military Fund

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is preparing to ask Congress for \$2.6 billion in

### POLITICAL NOTES

emergency defense funding, saying the military otherwise may have to curtail operations after March 31.

A Pentagon spokesman, Ken Bacon, confirmed that Defense Secretary William J. Perry and other officials believe the armed services would be forced to cut back training and other day-to-day operations without the extra funds.

President Bill Clinton will submit a \$257 billion budget request for the Defense Department and Energy Department nuclear weapons programs early next month, covering the 1996 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

The president will also ask Congress for about \$2.6 billion in immediate financing to cover cost overruns this year from overseas missions such as the Haiti occupation, according to lawmakers and administration officials. (AP)

### Legal Moves Delay Harassment Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President Clinton's lawyers have said a federal judge should not make any more rulings in Paula Corbin Jones's

sexual harassment suit because key elements of the case are on appeal.

While postponing the trial until Mr. Clinton leaves office, U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright ruled on Dec. 28 that fact-finding procedures such as taking sworn statements from witnesses could proceed.

Both sides have appealed to the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis — Mr. Clinton to ask that all action be delayed, Ms. Jones to ask that the trial go forward and that Mr. Clinton not be allowed to delay his response to her suit.

Ms. Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, has accused Mr. Clinton of making an unwanted sexual advance in 1991, while he was governor, Mr. Clinton has denied her allegation. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, in an appearance before the House Appropriations subcommittee on the interior, saying he wanted to cooperate with the Republicans: "I understand the realities. I understand the mandate that the chairman and members of this committee have from the public." (NYT)

## In Opposition, the Stately Stalling of Senator Byrd

By Robin Toner

New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Over in the House of Representatives, Republicans are intent on defying the traditional, ever-so-stately pace of the legislative process and pushing through their "Contract With America." But between the Republicans and their dream of a 100-day revolution stands the Senate.

More specifically, Senate Democrats. Most specifically of all, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia.

Senator Byrd, who has spent 36 of his 77 years in the Senate, reverses the stately pace of the legislative process.

He boasts on the Senate floor of never having read the Contract With America, the Republican campaign manifesto that drives much of political Washington these days. He says he is not about to see his beloved institution fall victim to the "steamroller" of an upstart House, and rush through legislation without adequate debate and deliberation.

Since Mr. Byrd has served as majority leader, minority leader and president pro tem of the upper house, not to mention whip and committee chairman, he is steeped in the deep magic of the Senate's rules. Even in the urgent age of Newt Gingrich, he knows how to slow things down.

"We should not be cowed like whipped dogs," he said in an interview that he occasionally interrupted to give arcane instructions to his staff on the filing of first- and second-degree amendments, marshaling his forces for the latest skirmish on the floor. "We should be senators."

This week, he was helping to lead the slowdown on a Republican bill to make it more difficult for Congress to pass "unfunded mandates" — laws and regulations that impose new costs on state and local governments without their consent.

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, complained that the Senate was in the grip of "Byrdlock."

Mr. Byrd responded with the elaborate civilities of an earlier time, saying he had great personal esteem for Senator Dole and valued him as a worthy adversary — despite what he called the majority leader's penchant for "these little cutesy phrases." He said he might end up supporting the unfunded mandate bill, but he wants to make sure it is fully considered.

The Capitol has been buzzing as these two seasoned warriors began to maneuver in the early testing for the battle over a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget.

"I know the senator from West Virginia is a master at the game," Mr. Dole observed wryly on the floor the other night. "He knows the balanced budget amendment is somewhere on the horizon."

The amendment is a top priority for the Republicans, and some Democrats as well; it is anathema to Mr. Byrd, who describes it as a gimmick being rammed through without giving the public "any

idea of how we are going to enact over one trillion dollars of spending cuts and tax increases over the next seven years."

He also argues that this amendment and the line-item veto, which would allow the president to eliminate specific items from the budget, represent a fundamental shifting of power from the legislative to the executive and judicial branches of the government.

Asked how hard he would oppose the balanced budget amendment, the senator replied in the gentle cadence of the West Virginia coal fields: "To me there is no 50 percent of the way, or 75 percent. It's 100 percent with me. I have reasons based on weeks, months, years of study."

Senator Dirk Kempthorne, the 43-year-old Idaho Republican who is managing this bill on the floor, acknowledged that he was on a "steep learning curve," but, looking on the bright side, added, "I think I'll learn by watching him maneuver."

### Away From Politics

● Researchers knew that some of the patients injected with plutonium in the 1940s in U.S. government-sponsored secret tests were relatively healthy, according to papers uncovered by a presidential advisory panel. A previously released report suggested the subjects were chronically ill and that their survival beyond 10 years was highly improbable. (AP)

● A man has been sentenced to 141 years in prison for spraying bullets at a van full of Hasidic Jewish youths on New York's Brooklyn Bridge, killing a teenager. Rashid Baz got the maximum sentence for the March 1, 1994, attack. (AP)

● A nurse who accidentally dropped a donated human heart, then threw it in a trash can without telling anyone, was reprimanded and fined \$250. Wanda R. Condon feared she had contaminated the organ, the Washington state Health Department concluded. (AP)

● A Wall Street executive will give up 500 hours of future free time as punishment for

reportedly getting his mechanic to do his jury duty for him. Andrew Levinson, 36, a vice president at Lehman Brothers brokerage, agreed to the guilty plea of criminal contempt in Manhattan Criminal Court. (AP)

● The Smithsonian Institution has declined an appeal to cancel its exhibit on the atomic bomb and the end of World War II, just three months before its scheduled opening. American Legion officials made the request after learning that the text for the National Air and Space Museum exhibit was being changed again to lower the estimate of casualties that would have occurred had a U.S. invasion of Japan been needed to end the war. (WFP)

● Truck drivers who fall asleep at the wheel are a factor in 750 to 1,500 road deaths every year, according to a study by the National Transportation Safety Board. (NYT)

● Yale University was awarded \$500,000 by the U.S. government to collect documents and testimony aimed at bringing genocide charges against members of Pol Pot's 1975-79 Khmer Rouge regime. (AFP)



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## A Safe Way to Help Mexico

The Clinton administration faces surprising and shortsighted opposition in Congress to its bold plan to rescue the Mexican peso. Critics, both Democrat and Republican, say the plan will leave American taxpayers dangerously exposed if Mexico defaults on its bonds. They want Mexican concessions for American loan guarantees, including sale of the state-owned petroleum monopoly. They would also force adoption of labor reforms that Mexico steadfastly rejected during negotiations over NAFTA, the free-trade accord with the United States and Canada.

The opponents are wrong. The Clinton plan is ingeniously designed to stabilize the Mexican economy without costing U.S. taxpayers any money. By stabilizing the peso, it would protect U.S. exports and prevent a temporary influx of imports and illegal immigrants. The plan would also stop financial turmoil from spreading elsewhere in Latin America.

The peso has plummeted over 30 percent in a month and could collapse if investors, fearing further depreciation or default, dump Mexican bonds and cash in their pesos for dollars. If that happens, import prices in Mexico would soar and possibly bury its fragile market reforms in a torrent of inflation.

The administration's plan would guarantee up to \$40 billion of Mexican loans—assuring investors that Mexico would redeem the bonds as promised. As a condition for the guarantees, Mexico would adopt strict monetary and fiscal controls and pledge to pay back lenders, if needed, with future oil revenues. Those measures safeguard U.S. taxpayers; Washington should actually make money because

Mexico will pay fees for the guarantees. The majority leader, Bob Dole, and Speaker Newt Gingrich, back the administration. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and other opponents of NAFTA support guarantees because they recognize that preventing the collapse of a neighbor and major economic partner is important regardless of the merits of open trade or the current Mexican administration.

There is no good case for imposing extraneous conditions on Mexico. President Ernesto Zedillo is under fierce, often unfair attack for weak leadership. With or without loan guarantees, the Mexican economy will be hit hard by the fall of the peso and will need a full-strength president to keep a firm lid on wages and prices—discipline that is needed to control the growing trade deficit and to stabilize the economy. Why force him to swallow painful political concessions dictated by Washington that would leave him weakened?

Mr. Zedillo might have been tempted to deal with internal opposition the way his party has traditionally maintained control: with political repression and extensive vote fraud. But this week he steered in the opposite direction, entering an agreement with all major political parties to adopt rules for fair elections and cooperation. Now that he has promised to lock in market and democratic reforms, the United States has even more reason to help.

The administration has negotiated reasonable conditions that provide maximum protection for U.S. taxpayers. This is no time for Congress to extort political concessions or raise false alarms about the cost of loan guarantees.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Gingrich's Mandate at Risk

When it comes to sleazy-looking deals, some politicians can claim naïveté, but Newt Gingrich is not one of them. He rightly exposed one of his less worthy predecessors as speaker of the House, Jim Wright, for using his position for personal gain. More to the point, Mr. Gingrich rallied national support for the idea of a Congress that was not addicted to its perks or blind to ethical standards.

In running the old Democratic barons out of town, the voters clearly endorsed Mr. Gingrich's vision of a Congress free of compromising entanglements. That makes all the more puzzling his decision to cash in on his new prominence with a suspect book deal, secret fund-raising and meetings that reek of favoritism.

The speaker's defense is that he has not done anything specifically illegal and that any criticism of him is based on ideology. Where has Mr. Gingrich's memory gone? Surely he must recognize that this catch-me-if-you-can tune is exactly the one whistled by countless Democrats on their way to retirement.

The test is not legality. The test is whether Mr. Gingrich believes in his movement strongly enough to realize that he must live up to his November mandate by avoiding shady appearances as well as shady acts. In light of his meeting with Rupert Murdoch, and his grudging approach to confirming details of that meeting, Mr. Gingrich must take additional steps to purge the cloud of doubt that now hangs over him.

Earlier, it was enough for him to forgo the \$4.5 million advance from Mr. Murdoch's publishing company. But stronger measures are called for now that it has been revealed that he met with Mr. Murdoch for a conversation that touched on

the latter's problems with federal broadcast regulations. As Senator Bob Dole and other leading Republicans seem to believe, it is now necessary for Mr. Gingrich to get out of the book-writing business altogether. That would reassure his national constituency that he puts his job as speaker ahead of his personal financial interests.

Mr. Gingrich would also be wise to rein in the clique of conservative fund-raisers who have taken secret contributions to the foundation that supports his ideological campaign. Such contributions may not be illegal, but they are certainly wrong. There should be no questions about the financial independence of a man who presented himself as a reformer and was believed so thoroughly that he now stands third in the constitutional line of succession to the presidency.

History teaches that Mr. Gingrich will not take this good advice about how to retain a clean image. Whether Republican or Democrat, most officeholders continue to argue that everything is perfectly legal right up until the day a special prosecutor is appointed. By that time, of course, they have lost their political vitality, and the public's confidence in Washington is eroded further by the agonizing cycle of investigation, hearing and trial.

We do not support all of Mr. Gingrich's ideas, but we would prefer to see them either endorsed or defeated in Congress rather than sunk on the rock of his ego. Right now, the speaker's pugnacious instinct is overriding his common sense about the ethical expectations aroused by the November victories. Mr. Gingrich may not know it, but he is already knee deep in the Big Muddy, and if he does not turn back, the current will snatch him.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## What Are Clinton's Goals?

America's "is what Americans are for," a White House aide was quoted as saying the other day. How's that again? The corps, in case you somehow forgot or never knew, is the national service program that President Bill Clinton advocated in the 1992 campaign and then pushed through Congress in truncated form his first year in office. It does indeed appear to be a tidy and worthy program, though hardly an essential one. It deserves support. But isn't it awfully grand to designate it "what Americans are for?"

Mr. Clinton and his aides appear to think they can define the president and his differences with the Republicans to some considerable extent in programmatic terms. Newt Gingrich had said a day or two before that he wanted to starve the service program, kill it by appropriating no funds. The president was said to be prepared to use his veto power in its defense. Here was a point beyond which he would not go in striking the government; Mr. Gingrich would go further; let the public, which no doubt is seized by the issue, decide.

But AmeriCorps isn't what the present

fight between the parties is or ought to be about. Programs are important, but only to the extent that they can be fit within broader themes. It is the themes, the goals, that this president continues to have trouble enunciating. What is it, fundamentally, that he is for? What does he think is right and wrong about the country? What are its prospects? Where does he mean to lead it—in economic policy, social policy, foreign policy?

Mr. Clinton has spent a fair amount of time trying in recent days to reenergize government. He took the occasion of Martin Luther King's birthday to speak against the notion that "everything we do as a government is intrinsically bad." The next day in California he was calling the government a "partner." "We know that the government cannot really solve problems for people, but I think we know that the government cannot walk away, either." Now there's a stirring formulation. Walk away from what? What do the Democrats generally want the government to do, and not do? You hear an awful lot of talk, but you listen in vain for that one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Mexican Crisis: The U.S. Plan Is the Least Bad Solution

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Just a year after the U.S. Congress ratified the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mexico is deep in crisis. Hardly anyone anticipated the crisis during the NAFTA debate, and Mexico's leaders can be rightly blamed for causing it. They relied too heavily for too long on short-term foreign loans to sustain excessive imports. Last year, Mexico's current account deficit (roughly, its trade plus other current foreign spending) exceeded 7 percent of its national income. This couldn't continue, and it hasn't.

The \$40 billion rescue plan proposed by the Clinton administration would not

slide another 30 percent. No one can foresee the social and political consequences of such a collapse.

Moreover, the specter of a Mexican default might trigger a flight of foreign capital from other developing countries, especially in Latin America. Panics are by their nature self-fulfilling: Foreign investors might withdraw their funds simply because they fear other investors would do so. This would harm growth in these economies and, not incidentally, U.S. exports.

The Clinton plan would mitigate these dangers. It casts the United States in the role of "lender of last resort." In the 1930s the Federal Reserve failed to act as "lender of last resort" domestically, and no country did so internationally. The result was the Great Depression. Banking panics fed on themselves. Fearful depositors demanded their funds; old loans were called, and new credit shrank. The collapse of spending forced companies into bankruptcy and worsened the Depression.

Although no one is suggesting an exact parallel today, the dependence on many developing countries on foreign investment exposes them to a financial stampede. In 1993 alone, new foreign investment in developing nations exceeded \$130 billion, the International Monetary Fund estimates. It is one thing for these inflows to subside; indeed, that is already happening. It would be another for masses of foreign investors to try to withdraw all of their funds simultaneously.

Mexico faces precisely this situation,

because so much of its foreign investment is in short-term loans. Perhaps \$25 billion to \$30 billion involve *Tesobonos* that are constantly maturing.

Investors are no longer willing to renew these loans, and Mexico does not have the dollars to repay them. The Clinton plan would relieve the squeeze. By floating medium-term bonds (say, five to 10 years) guaranteed by the United States, Mexico would raise the cash to repay its short-term debts. It would also buy time to reduce its huge trade and current account deficits.

Just how much these must drop is unclear. Officially, the Mexican government says by about half. It projects an economic slowdown for 1995; growth would be about 2 percent, down from a projected 4 percent before the crisis.

Meanwhile, the cheaper peso will make Mexico's imports more expensive and its exports less expensive. Together, these changes will produce the necessary adjustment, the government argues. Maybe—and maybe not.

The economist Rüdiger Dornbusch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who foresaw a crisis last spring, dismisses the government's projections as wildly optimistic. The trade and current account deficits will need to drop more, he says. The economy will contract sharply; in 1995, output may decline 5 percent. Government spending will be cut. Banks, saddled with bad loans and dollar debts, will curtail lending; major companies, also with dollar debts, will reduce investment. Only exports will be strong, aided by a cheap peso. But Mr. Dornbusch fears the peso will not depreciate

enough to trigger a genuine export boom. Mexico is treading between a steep slump and higher inflation, and it could end up with both. Although a cheap peso might spur exports, it would also increase inflation. If workers try to recover lost purchasing power, that could trigger a wage-price spiral and undo one of the government's proudest achievements: lowering inflation. In 1987, it was 138 percent; last year, it was 7 percent. At best, Mexico faces a few years of economic upset, at worst, economic and political turmoil could feed on each other.

The Clinton plan will not solve Mexico's problems and, in some ways, will incite tensions Mexico will need U.S. help, and Americans will resent having to help. Inevitably, Mexico's economic adjustment will mean fewer U.S. exports going south and more Mexican imports headed north. By themselves, these shifts will be modest. Still, some industries and border regions will feel the impact.

But if the Clinton plan is no panacea, it is the least bad choice. What matters is most whether Mexico can restore its economy and sustain a continuing reform of its democracy. If not, more Mexicans will migrate north; massive social dislocation benefits neither country.

The case for the loan guarantees is the same as the case for NAFTA: It is the best we Americans can do.

We cannot be bystanders to Mexico's fate because we cannot insulate ourselves from its consequences. But neither can we determine it. What Mexicans do for and to themselves will be decisive; that is the loud message of this crisis.

The Washington Post

## An Ignominious Exit, Only Partly Deserved, Nears for the Socialists

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An important stage in Europe's postwar history ends this spring. A Socialist left, excluded from power in Continental Europe since the 1930s, took office in France and Spain at the beginning of the 1980s and has dominated those countries for all or nearly all of the years since. That is about to end—barring the unforeseeable.

France's Socialist president, François Mitterrand, leaves office in May. He is a dying man. The party he forged in the 1970s out of disparate movements of the non-Communist left is now wreckage, in part as a result of his own will to dominate, setting all rivals against one another.

Spain's Socialist prime minister, Felipe González, who has led Spain since 1982, is also near an end to the line, politically weakened and accused of having personally authorized a secret and illegal "death squad" operation during the 1980s that murdered a score of Basque terrorists.

Mr. González denies this, and says he will not resign. However, after 13 years of power, his government has exhausted its moral resources. Its popular credit has collapsed. For the first time, polls show, the conservative leader José María Aznar is ahead of Mr. González in the people's favor.

In both countries the discredit of the Socialists is moral more than it is political. Power produced money corruption, initially to finance the parties, which because they were movements of the left never could expect the business support their opponents enjoyed.

However, the money the Socialists did raise, usually through kickbacks on public contracts, soon began to stick to the fingers of individual Socialists and to find its way to the Socialists' friends.

While neither France nor Spain experiences the scale of corruption of modern Italian government, which is a phenomenon unto itself, the result of a particular Italian social and political reality, what did happen in France and Spain has proven disastrous

to movements that had claimed that because they represented "the people" they were ethically superior to their rivals.

When out of office, the Socialists had scorned rentiers—investors "who make money while they sleep." In office, possibly just because of the unwieldiness implicit in that judgment, they seemed incapable of distinguishing a crooked financier or asset-stripper from a honest banker.

Most Socialist activists are teachers, officials, or union militants or workers, whose judgment on the parties of the right is usually a moralizing one. On that side is money, power and exploitation. In this view of the world, on the other side is public trust and public service, righteousness, "the

people." For these people, what has happened is betrayal.

One should not forget that Spain fought a savage Civil War less than 60 years ago. The left in Spain was treated as a subversive force until the 1970s. When General Franco died in 1975 there were plenty of people in Spain—and in Washington—who believed the Communist Party could relaunch the terrible struggle interrupted by Franco's Civil War victory in 1939.

This was a profound misreading of the situation, and of the temper of the Spanish people in the 1970s. But one reason that fear proved unjustified is that the underground Socialist Party had recognized the futility of violence and seen the opportunity offered them by the restored monarchy.

It responded to the new moderation and will to accommodation of the country's conservative forces. Under Felipe González's leadership the Socialists abandoned Marxism in 1979 and committed themselves to the new Spanish democracy, sweeping the Communists aside.

The left in France seemed to many irreconcilable with democracy just 15 years ago. The Communist Party then was more powerful than the Socialist Party, a disciplined force, well-financed (by Moscow), representing more than a fifth of the electorate.

It was actually a movement in decline, irrelevant to what France was becoming, but it was Mr. Mitterrand's political cunning that drew the Communists into a common electoral front, brought them harmlessly into government when the left won the elections of 1981,

and then cast them aside, spent. In both countries what happened was a tremendous change and a tremendous accomplishment, consolidating democracy in Spain, and legitimizing government by the left for a French electorate which, in 1981, was still under the traumatic influence of the "events" of 1968.

It is normal enough that now, after more than a decade's domination of the political scene, the Socialists in France and Spain should find that their electorate want a change. What is not normal is that the Socialists leave the scene discredited by complacency, corruption and illegality. That this is so has compromised democracy in both countries. It has in a certain way also compromised their future.

International Herald Tribune  
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## Britain's Complacent Isolation Could Be Ending Soon

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister John Major of Britain is boxed in.

Preliminary diplomacy begins in June for next year's conference on the development of the European Union. Some Europeans want a closer federation. If Mr. Major moves an inch in their direction, he will split the already divided Conservative Party, his government will fall, there will be an election and he will lose.

If he rejects closer cooperation, a core of European Union members will proceed without him. Britain, which started the century as the center of the world's greatest empire, will end it an offshore irrelevance.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd highlighted Mr. Major's problem last week in urging France to make common cause with Britain in resisting that core. But the last 50 years show that France prefers a Cointerol group that can dominate. Britain has been divided about

Europe since the war. Its learning curve has been nonexistent.

In 1950, Herbert Morrison, a ranking member of the Labor government, was asked in a restaurant about the proposal by Robert Schuman, France's foreign minister, for a Coal and Steel Community—the start of one of the greatest revolutions of the century.

"The Durham miners won't wear it," he said and returned to his meal.

In 1975, Prime Minister Harold Wilson was asked by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, after a summit meeting in Paris, if the simultaneous translation had been satisfactory.

"I prefer the channel with music, my lord," he replied. In 1994 John Smith, then Labor's leader, criticized Mr. Major for seeking to alter European Union voting rules. The prime minister retorted that Mr. Smith was "the man who likes to say yes

in Europe — Monsieur Oui, the poodle of Brussels."

Britain's posture toward the Continent brings to mind the Victorian mother who instructed her nanny to find out what the children were doing and tell them to stop. Britain did not want to join a European grouping but objected to others' forming one.

What accounts for this attitude? Some suggest that it has to do with Britain's being an island or its legacy of empire. But the explanation is more complicated, and less flattering.

Consider: Britain has never had serious revolution. Much of it remains a cozy backwater, a back-slapping, amateurish 18th-century oligarchy, its boardrooms stuffed with has-been politicians. Foreign Office retreads and Establishment cronies. Old boys do not speak favorably about Europe. If they did, they would lose their creature comforts.

Education is a disaster. Most children go through the state system, long since wrecked by egalitarianism. They emerge semiliterate, finding solace in the Europhobia of the tabloid press. The favored, privately educated few are reared to disdain modern languages, engineering and manufacturing. The system resists change. Those on the right know it will enable their children to become good old boys. Those on the left know it is a mess—but a heartwarming egalitarian mess.

The chattering classes are brainwashed. Sixty percent of the serious newspapers are owned by two nonresident foreigners who loathe the European Union.

The political class has failed. "British politicians know nothing about the Continent," wrote Bernhard von Bülow from London in 1899, the year before he became Germany's Chancellor. "They know as much about conditions there as we know about conditions in Siam or Peru."

Nothing has changed. From 1940 to 1945, most Continental countries were defeated and occupied. After 1945, they had to rebuild from the bottom, knowing that if they did not get together the same tragedy would happen again.

Britain's mood was one of superior, complacent isolation. It still is. Britain suffers delusions of grandeur. It holds the conviction that nothing can happen in the world without its permission. It believes that its institutions are the world's best and cannot possibly be changed.

Can its attitude toward Europe be changed? Yes. A Labor government, now likely in 1996, would take a positive position toward Europe. Sooner or later, the nation would see the results of losing jobs and investment to the new European superpower.

In short order, Britain's membership in the Group of Seven industrialized nations and its permanent seat on the UN Security Council would be a memory.

When this is clear—and Labor's new leader, Tony Blair, is the one to carry the message—Britain may at last take its proper place in a European federation.

The writer was chief of the European Community's mission to the United States from 1982 to 1989. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Cost of a Republic

PARIS — A Frenchman has figured out the cost of the Government under some of its many varying forms in France during the present century. Under the First Empire the State cost the nation 115,000 fr. per day; under the Restoration, 119,000 fr.; under the Second Empire, 249,000 fr.; and under the Third Republic, no less than 463,000 fr. a day for the past year. What with scandals and extravagance, France has to pay dear for her pretty Republic.

### 1920: Eve Exculpated

NEW YORK — Readings of new Sumirani tablets at the University of Pennsylvania absolutely upset the Adam and Eve story. The tablets tell of the creation of man from clay by a woman deity and show that it was Noah who ate the apple and Eve did not tempt

him, as she was not there at the time. The tablets have been deciphered by Stephen Langdon, Professor of Assyriology at Oxford. Eve's absence from this record may be of some satisfaction to present day women, who have long borne the odium of the sin of their first ancestress.

### 1945: Nazis Link Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces — The entire area west of the Rhine has changed shape like an amoeba. German forces which crossed the Rhine to reinforce the Gumbshausen bridgehead north of Strasbourg have pushed northward along the river to link up with other enemy forces. The Germans have established a corridor along the west bank of the river which makes it possible for them to shift their forces in the area without crossing the Rhine.



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OPINION

# An Arts Rescue Mission Shapes Up on the Right

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — If Charlton Heston could part the Red Sea, can he also save the National Endowment for the Arts? He just might. Though Newt Gingrich has blasted the endowment as "patronage for an elite group" and Richard Armitage has said it "offends the Constitution of the United States," the House speaker and that chamber's Republican leader have not heard yet from Mr. Heston and many other conservative Republicans who beg to differ.

While NEA demonstrators like William Bennett and George Will would have you believe that the endowment's defenders are mainly liberal esthetes, the hidden story is the rescue posse forming on the right.

"I know all this stuff — I played Michelangelo," said Mr. Heston with a laugh from his home. Having been both "an art maker, if you will" and

**"Elite is a very flexible word," said Mr. Heston. "It primarily means someone you disapprove of."**

the head of two cultural institutions supported by the endowment, he feels he is "the only conservative with extensive experience on this issue." And he cites historical precedents to argue passionately that arts patronage is "a legitimate function" of government.

If called, Mr. Heston will testify in Washington for the NEA. It is a role the actor has played before: In 1981, he ended up championing the arts and humanities endowments after Ronald Reagan appointed him co-chairman of a presidential task force that was widely expected to seal their doom.

Mr. Heston is hardly alone. In conversations this week, Republican arts patrons with political clout defended the NEA by making the same arguments Democrats do: that the imprimatur of a federal grant is essential to attract private money to the arts and that the poorest audiences and smallest cultural organizations, not the wealthy, will suffer if the endowment dies.

"Elite is a very flexible word," said Mr. Heston, dismissing talk of an "elite" NEA. "It primarily means someone you disapprove of."

Even David Christopher, a board member of the Pittsburgh Symphony who is so conservative that he was one of 10 delegates to vote for Mr. Reagan over President Gerald Ford

at the 1976 Republican national convention, says that the federal government must encourage the arts as part of "the quality of life."

Patsy Collins, a King Broadcasting heiress whose contributions to the Seattle Opera more than triple those of the U.S. government, shrugs off past NEA controversies; while she found Robert Mapplethorpe's photographs "disgusting," she loved the gay epic "Angels in America."

Another Republican stalwart, Thomas Barrow, a Texas oil man who is president of the Houston Grand Opera board, says, "There are NEA grants I don't like, but I don't like where every military base in the U.S. is located, either."

Mr. Barrow will make his case strenuously to his longtime acquaintance Tom DeLay, the powerful new House Republican whip and NEA opponent. Lyn Grinstein of Fort Worth, who is on the executive committee of the Van Cliburn Competition, intends to do the same with Mr. Armitage, whom she knows and regards as "very smart" and "open-minded" but in need of more information about the endowment.

And what about the new speaker? John Wieland, the biggest home builder in Atlanta and the board chairman of that city's High Museum, plans to tell Mr. Gingrich in person why the destruction of the NEA would be "a great tragedy for the country." Mr. Wieland, who has been a Gingrich supporter and contributor for a dozen years, says that the speaker is "one of the best thinkers of our time" and is "willing to say 'I made a mistake.'"

While no one expects any agency to emerge unscathed in the new Congress, some conservative Republicans talked with feeling that the endowment should take a modest hit at most.

Many find the whole controversy a counterproductive distraction from the real government downsizing promised by the "Contract With America," and wonder why time is being wasted arguing about the NEA's tiny \$167 million when there's \$16 billion in farm programs on the table.

The answer, of course, is politics: The NEA, as caricatured by its opponents, is red meat for the religious right. But as the arts' powerful Republican friends loudly join the other bipartisan forces mobilizing to save the NEA, they may yet force the new House leadership to choose between getting down to business and getting mired in a symbolic culture war that no one can win.

The New York Times

# A Troubled Conscience On the Road to Grozny

By Peter Crane

WASHINGTON — A 22-year-old Russian who took part in the attack on Grozny described the results: civilians of all ages brutally killed, houses destroyed, farmland ruined. As the Chechens laid out the bodies of their children in the local mosque, he wrote, "hated" was an inadequate word for what they felt toward the Russians. To

## MEANWHILE

merit hatred, one must be a human being, and in Chechen eyes, the cruelty of the attackers made them instead like "rats, poisonous spiders or wolves," so that "the desire to exterminate them... was as natural an instinct as that of self-preservation."

The young Russian was Count Leo Tolstoy, and it was the summer of 1851. The battle against the Chechens and the moral issues it raised helped turn an idle young dilettante into a writer and a moralist, and more than half a century later, the experience still preoccupied him. Both his very first and very last fiction — a short story published in 1852 and a novel finished in 1904 — included descriptions of that attack on Grozny.

When the raid took place, Tolstoy had been in Chechnya only a few weeks, staying with his elder brother, Nikolai, an army officer. He had come there in part to get away from Moscow, where he was frittering away his inheritance on gambling and women. When his brother's unit was ordered to take part in an attack on Grozny, Tolstoy received permission to accompany them. He behaved coolly under fire and several

months later he joined the army himself, in the artillery.

Tolstoy's dilemma, as he explained in the 1852 account of the raid, was that on the political level, he believed that the war was just, as a necessary means of ensuring the stability of nearby Russian territory. On the individual level, however, he was not so sure.

Did more justice lie, he asked, on the side of the Russian officer who has come to Chechnya to win glory, or of the Chechen defender who, with his house in flames and his family cowering in a nearby ravine, takes down an old gun and fires a few shots at the oncoming Russians before dying on their bayonets? Even to ask the question was enough to make the censor cut the passage from the story.

Tolstoy had several more years as a soldier ahead of him, including service against the Turks in Eastern Europe and the British and French in the Crimea. But the attack on Grozny, and the problem of deciding when violence is just, had started him down paths of thought that would ultimately lead him to reject all war and embrace the principle of nonviolent resistance to evil.

Today, the world is still feeling the aftershocks of his personal transformation. In 1900, the young Mohandas Gandhi, then practicing law in South Africa, read Tolstoy and realized that nonviolent resistance to injustice could be a tool for achieving political change. His discovery was to free India and in so doing, spell the end of colonialism worldwide. Martin Luther King Jr. learned both from Gandhi and from



REINVENTING RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Tolstoy. Preaching to his congregation about rejecting evil, he compared Tolstoy to Saint Paul, converted on the road to Damascus.

If Tolstoy were alive today, what would he say about the war against the Chechens? Probably that guns and bombs cannot succeed in subduing people who feel they are defending their own homes. (If guns were the answer, Russia would not now be having to fight the battles of 1851 a second time.) But his pacifist solution to the problems of Russia and of Chechnya might satisfy few. He once wrote that the only remedy for the errors of government was the one that had never been tried: for each honest and educated person "to act and speak so that your motives for action are understandable to your loving seven-year-old son, to

act so that your son doesn't say: 'Papa, why did you say that then, but now say and do something quite different?' Though this method 'seems very feeble,' Tolstoy said, he was convinced of the power of conscience. A few people of conscience would galvanize others, and once public opinion began to demand freedom, an unjust government could not be saved by secret police, political prisons and censorship.

That idea does not seem as quixotic today as it might have a decade ago. The Communist regimes of Eastern Europe began to crumble once people like Andrei Sakharov, Vaclav Havel and Adam Michnik refused to behave like realists and decided to speak and act truthfully, regardless of the consequences.

Tolstoy and Vaclav Havel would

have understood each other. In October 1989, Mr. Havel was a political prisoner. Three months later, when he addressed the U.S. Congress as president of Czechoslovakia, it could have been Tolstoy speaking: "The salvation of the human world lies nowhere else than in the human heart, in the human power to reflect, in human meekness and in human responsibility."

If today there are Russian soldiers and officers asking aloud whether it is just to be shooting at the Chechens, perhaps it is in part because long ago, the young Leo Tolstoy asked himself that very question, on the road to Grozny.

The writer is a Washington attorney. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The UN and Its Staff

Regarding "A World Class Challenge" and "Dozens of Plans but Little Reform as UN News 50" (Jan. 4):

The statement that the United Nations employs 51,000 people is correct. However, the staff of the United Nations proper, excluding 20 specialized agencies (among them, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN Population Fund, Unesco and the World Health Organization) numbers only 14,000 worldwide. This includes its offices in New York, Geneva, Vienna and its regional commissions in Europe, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia

and Africa. The number of UN staff has decreased, despite the added responsibility of 27 peacekeeping missions. Consequently, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali's statement that the United Nations requires more staff to carry out the increasing demands from the world community for its services could not be more truthful. United Nations programs are already barely surviving due to minimal staffing and financing.

To put this point of view into perspective, the U.S. civil service employs more than 2 million people; IBM employs over 300,000; in Sweden, 65,000 public servants are employed to serve the needs of the

relatively small city of Stockholm. The United Nations is not an overstuffed, overpaid monolithic bureaucracy. And its staff are asked to serve the world in ways, and under conditions, that were unimaginable just 50 years ago.

If the United Nations is sometimes considered inefficient, it is due to low staffing levels, inadequate funding and the instability of many of the governments that host programs. In the developing world, communications are slow and transport is difficult. Both of these are also important factors influencing the efficiency of work in the field. The UN system has never been

properly funded or staffed because governments have never made a true commitment to internationalism. Only when governments make such a commitment will the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies be facilitated.

GUY SNEYERS,  
General Secretary, Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations, Geneva.

### 'Just Between You and Me'

I have been waiting in vain for some follow-up on Connie Chung's decision to publicize her "just between you and me" conversation

with Newt Gingrich's mother. Unfortunately, it appears that she has been forgiven her slight. The concept that the press would be as forgiving toward public officials for similar ethical breaches is laughable.

ADAM EDWARDS,  
Brussels.

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## BOOKS

### NEVERMORE

By William Hjortsberg. 289 pages. \$21. Atlantic Monthly Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NOT very far into William Hjortsberg's latest novel, "Nevermore," a sleepless Sir Arthur Conan Doyle sits in the front room of his suite at the Plaza Hotel shortly before dawn and beholds "a faint shimmering outline" taking shape before him. It is "undeniably the same ethereal form he had seen before, a seated man in garments stylish three-quarters of a century ago."

"Are you Poe, the poet?" Conan Doyle inquires of the form. "I have that distinction," the apparition replies.

Less this unlikely encounter seem in any way lugubrious, it should quickly be explained that Hjortsberg arranges matters wittily enough so that as much as Conan Doyle sees Poe as a ghost from the past, Poe regards Conan Doyle as a phantom from the future.

But whoever is more spectral to whom, the two characters are well met because Conan Doyle

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Chen Yoon Fee, an architect and vice president of the Heritage of Malaysia Trust, is reading "City of Djinns: A Year of Delhi" by William Dalrymple.

"It's a striking evocation of New Delhi, uncovering the city's many faces over the centuries, seamlessly weaving historical vignettes."

(John Brunton, IHT)

has had Poe very much on his mind lately. A series of murders that all too eerily resemble crimes that Poe first imagined has recently taken place in New York City. So once again, an old bottle into which new wine can be poured is the focus of Hjortsberg's fiction.

In "Alp" (1969), his first novel, he parodied the mountain-climbing adventure as a form. "Gray Matters" (1971) and "Symbiography" (1973) were variations of science fiction. "Tor! Tor! Tor!" (1974) wildly satirized the bullfighting saga. "Falling Angel" (1978) was a chilling homage to the hard-boiled detective novel of the Raymond Chandler school.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, from the Jim Becker Memorial Pairs. North opened three no-trump, showing a solid minor suit, and South retreated to four clubs when August Boehm doubled with the East hand. Richard Margolis led a diamond to the ten, queen and ace, and South drew trumps. Boehm could now place his partner with the diamond king, since South would have taken that winner if he had held it.

South led the spade queen from dummy, and East held up the ace, fearing that South had a king-jack combination. He won the next spade lead, and was now worried about the location of the heart king. He cashed the heart king, and his partner dropped the eight, a careful signal to show that his hearts were as good as they could be in the circumstances.

Now East shifted to a diamond, forcing the dummy to ruff. When South led a low heart from the dummy, Boehm knew that he could afford to play low, defeating the contract, without running the risk that South would win the heart

**NORTH**  
♠ Q 2  
♥ Q 7 8  
♦ 10 9  
♣ A K Q 7 5 4

**WEST**  
♠ J 6 5  
♥ J 8 3 2  
♦ K 9 2  
♣ J 10 9

**EAST**  
♠ A 10 8 7 3  
♥ A K 5  
♦ Q 8 5 4  
♣ 6

**SOUTH (O)**  
♠ K 9 4  
♥ 7 6 5 3  
♦ A J 7 6 3  
♣ 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 3 N.T. Obl.  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond two.



And now, in "Nevermore," Hjortsberg gives us a copycat murderer who, at the point that Conan Doyle meets the ghost of Poe, has re-enacted the grisly crimes of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Black Cat" and "The Mystery of Marie Roget." Can "The Pit and the Pendulum," "The Masque of the Red Death" and "The Cask of Amontillado" be far behind?

Naturally enough, these murders contribute to a rising tension in the plot. At first they seem to be the random work of a madman, and Conan Doyle and his good friend Harry Houdini, the magician, find them of merely theoretical interest.

Forced to think deeper about the murders, Houdini realizes that each victim was somehow connected to him. Recognizing this, he sees that he and possibly Conan Doyle must be whom the killer is really after.

They even identify a suspect, Opal Crosby Fletcher, a self-styled reincarnation of Isis, the Egyptian fertility goddess, and a spiritual medium whom Houdini has exposed as a hoax in his crusade against those who say they have contact with the dead.

And sure enough, the killer does go after each of them in successive scenes that are powerfully dramatic and cleverly worked out.

Yet none of this is to be taken too seriously, since the author at the same time has great fun with the language and details of his period setting, from the slang mouthed by Damon Runyon, the reporter getting the inside dope on the case, to an account of the famous heavyweight boxing match that Jack Dempsey and Luis Firpo fought at the Polo Grounds in 1923.

Loving attention is lavished on the minute details of Houdini's remarkable conjuring abilities, from his knack for threading a needle with his toes, to his skill at retroperistalsis, or the facility to clench objects halfway down his throat.

If there is a more serious undercurrent in "Nevermore," it is the contest, sometimes friendly, sometimes angry, waged throughout the story over the issue of spiritism, or the ability of the dead to communicate with the living, which Conan Doyle strongly believes in and Houdini holds in passionate contempt.

That the plot ends up on the side of spiritism echoes a note that sounds in all of Hjortsberg's entertainment: a belief that the material world is not entirely to be trusted, whether represented by the technology he belittles in his science-fiction fables or by the ritual behavior he makes fun of in "Alp" and "Tor! Tor! Tor!"

But not too much should be made of this. In writing this fictionalized adventure of non-fiction characters, Hjortsberg was obviously out to have a good time. In the process of doing so, he has given his readers one as well.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Germany D.M.	700	32	385	
Great Britain £	210	32	115	
Greece Dr.	75,000	26	41,000	
Ireland Ir£	230	37	125	
Italy Lire	470,000	50	275,000	
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	36	7,700	
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	420	
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# Seeking Value in a Buyers' Market

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**B**USINESS travel is bouncing back from the dark days of the recession, the soothsayers say, but with a difference. According to the 1994 Corporate Air Travel Survey of 1,025 frequent long-haul travelers, published by IATA, while travelers continue to report decreased travel budgets, nearly a third said they were traveling more. Executives who learned to build business from the back of the plane are meaner and leaner and more sensitive to value. Emerging from the recession is a new ethos in business travel against conspicuous consumption.

Whether this message has reached the travel trade is arguable. Hotel groups — notably Choice Hotels, Novotel and Holiday Inn — give business travelers budget options (even Shangri-La, the luxury Asian chain, is cautiously introducing Traders, a no-frills brand) and serviced apartments are ever more popular for travelers who want space, privacy, flexibility — and value.

Most airlines — especially large intercontinental carriers — cling to the belief that they will recapture those high-yield business passengers (20 percent of traffic but 60 percent of revenue) who are traveling more by offering off trips in business class rather than more sensible fares.

Cutting fares for high-yield passengers is a slippery slope for airlines. Instead they have managed to debate the class system with a blizzard of promotions and deals, from free upgrades and half-price "companion fares" to "two-for-one" offers in first and business class if you pay the full fare.

Continental says it has "rewritten the rules" for business travelers flying full economy with its new Corporate Economy Fares, up to 40 percent less than normal economy fares with other carriers. Mike Carter, general manager U.K. for Continental, says: "A growing number of executives are now obliged to fly economy. But they want a balance between flexibility and cost."

"More people are traveling. And some companies who have moved down a cabin never come back," says Graham Atkinson, general manager of United Airlines in London. "The key now is value for money, perceived value. For every company I could quote you who has moved to the back cabin, I can find you another who says, our people are always going to travel business class out and first back."

Bad news for airlines is often good news for travelers. Too many airlines trying to sell too many seats should translate to a buyer's market with greater choice and keener prices. And indeed, IATA reports that in 1993 airlines flew 106 million empty seats around the world. "But as we come out of the recession, I think we're going to see a closing of the gap between capacity and profitable demand," Atkinson says.

This is certainly the case with airlines that have continued to show profits during the recession, such as British Airways, Singapore Airlines and Southwest Airlines.

## The Frequent Traveler

lines in the United States. Others, such as Lufthansa, Northwest, KLM, United and Qantas are moving into profit while others, such as Air Canada, American Airlines and Delta are taking drastic action to ensure their recovery.

Airlines are giving top priority to alliances and partnerships as a means of gaining access to each other's markets. For some airlines the issue is growth; for others it is survival.

Strategic alliances, such as KLM and Northwest, Lufthansa and United, BA and USAir, SAS and British Midland, American and Japan Airlines, Swissair and Delta, JAL and Air France, range from equity swaps to marketing agreements, code-sharing and frequent-flyer partnerships. They work best for the traveler when they benefit from single reservations and check-in service and smoother connections at shared terminals.

Code-sharing, the simplest, most widespread form of airline cooperation, in which two or more airlines agree to use the same flight number for connecting flights, can offer more choice for travelers and a "seamless service" — one boarding card for a multisector itinerary. For example, a Swissair trans-Atlantic flight between Atlanta and Zurich is also sold as a Delta flight with the same flight number.

It can also take the form of a "blocked seat" arrangement, whereby one airline sells seats under its own code in another carrier, or a franchise, whereby one airline pays another for the right to carry its name. You never know these days whether the airline you booked is the one you will fly.

A cross-cultural experience awaits Alitalia passengers bound for Boston or Chicago, who will board aircraft painted in Alitalia colors only to find themselves on

an Ansett plane crewed by Australians kitted out in Alitalia uniforms — and presumably serving Australian tucker instead of the usual Italian fare.

Swissair and Austrian Airlines will begin a joint trilateral Vienna-Geneva-Washington service with Delta Air Lines from the start of the summer 1995 schedule. The flights will be operated by an Austrian A-310, but will carry flight attendants from all three carriers.

Buzz words to watch out for in 1995 are "ticket-less travel" — a distribution revolution that began quietly in the United States last summer — and so-called "lite" carriers, modeled on the highly successful low-cost, one-cabin, no-frills Southwest Airlines.

Ticket-less travel enables airlines to slash up to one-seventh from their operating costs, concomitantly reducing the travel agent's role (no tickets to issue), and hence his commission.

The most common forms of electronic ticketing — used by Southwest and United's "lite" subsidiary, Shuttle by United, provides a simple booking confirmation number that you then use to check in at the gate. Delta frequent fliers already use a Smart Card with a microchip that enables them to purchase travel directly at the gate. Lufthansa and SAS are testing ticket-less travel on domestic routes.

**M**EANWHILE, Swissair is working on a ticket-less "lite" carrier, and a new "lite" carrier, EuroBelgian Airlines Express, offering one-class service, low fares, and a paperless booking/check-in, began services last November from Brussels to Vienna, Rome and Barcelona.

Faced with the threat of ticket-less travel and reduced commissions, travel agencies are focusing on "added-value" travel management services, working on a fee basis with corporate accounts.

Travel Network, a major travel agency chain in the United States, has launched its own frequent-flyer program called Matching Miles, which could set off a competitive worldwide battle for the business travel dollar.

Each time you buy a ticket on American, America West, Continental, Delta, Northwest, TWA or USAir, Travel Network gives a Matching Miles credit that counts toward a free ticket. Matching Miles has nothing to do with the airline's FFP. So travelers can earn two awards at the same time — one from Travel Network and one from the airline.

## AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AIR UK	Europe	Buy a full-fare round-trip ticket from London (Stansted) to any of 17 destinations in Europe or Britain and claim a Casio 480 Pocket TV valued at £110 (\$170). Until Feb. 28.
BRITISH AIRWAYS	Europe	London to Scandinavia. Half-price companion fare for full-fare business class passengers. Until March 31.
HILTON INTERNATIONAL	Asia-Pacific	Discounted rates at 12 hotels in the region. Examples: Osaka Hilton (\$180); Beijing (\$99); Sydney or Seoul (\$135). Until April 23.
HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS	United States/Canada	Reduced rates of \$39 to \$59 a night at 128 hotels. Until Feb. 28.
HOLIDAY INN GOLDEN MILE	Hong Kong	Winter package for 1,450 Hong Kong dollars (\$185) a night (single/double) includes airport transfer, welcome drink, use of health club and buffet breakfast. Until March 20.
HYATT REGENCY	Hong Kong	Special rate of 1,230 Hong Kong dollars (about \$160) a night (single/double) in "superior" room, for minimum of three nights, includes buffet breakfast; hotel souvenir; and late check-out. Until March 15.
INTER-CONTINENTAL	Buenos Aires	Introductory rate of \$150 with breakfast. Until Feb. 28.
NORTHWEST/KLM	Round-the-World	Economy class fare from Hong Kong for 13,900 Hong Kong dollars (about \$1,800). Normal price 16,350 Hong Kong dollars. With unlimited stopovers. For example: Hong Kong-Tokyo-Los Angeles-Toronto-Amsterdam-Düsseldorf-Stockholm-Hong Kong. Must book between Feb. 16 and May 31.
RITZ-CARLTON	New York	"Winter in the City" package for \$350 a night in "superior" room and \$425 per night in park-view room (single or double) includes sweatshirts, cocktails, American breakfast, and use of fitness center. Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. Until April 2.
SAS	Britain/Ireland to Scandinavia/Finland	"Fly SAS Stay Free" promotion offers business-class passengers first night free (with breakfast) at 19 participating SAS Hotels; and 30 percent discount for subsequent nights. Subject to availability. Hotel must be booked through SAS before departure.
SHANGRI-LA HOTELS	Asia	Up to 50 percent off normal rates with Winlar Promotion; plus double mileage for FFP members of Mileage Plus, WorldPerks and Passages. Until Feb. 28.
SHERATON HUA TING HOTEL	Shanghai	"Superior" rooms for \$115 a night including airport transfers, American buffet breakfast for two, use of health club and check-out till 4 P.M. Until March 31.
SHERWOOD HOTEL	Taipei	Special rate of 6,800 Taiwan dollars (\$258) a night in "superior" room includes dinner for two with bottle of wine; buffet breakfast; use of sauna, pool and gym; and welcome fruit basket. Until Feb. 15.
TWA	Britain to United States	Two-for-one when you pay full-fare business or economy class. Must book by Jan. 31 for travel before March 15.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Asia to Europe	First or business class travelers from Hong Kong to destinations in Europe can claim a two-night "Luxury Break" at a five-star Forte hotel in Dubai on their outward or return journey. Until May 31.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA**  
Vienna  
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 711-91-5731, open daily. To March 12: "Emil Nolde." An extensive and impressive collection of works by the German Expressionist painter who participated in the Brücke group and the revolutionary Neue Sezession. Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 52-177-489, closed Mondays. To March 26: "La Prima Donna Pittorica: Colonista Anselmo." This is the second exhibit of a series dedicated to famous women of the Renaissance, in which approximately 50 paintings demonstrate the painter's talent with portraits.
- BRITAIN**  
Cambridge  
Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-900, closed Mondays. To April 9: "Rubens and his Influence." The artist's influence on his contemporaries and foreign artists in the 18th and 19th centuries is shown through his drawings and those of his contemporaries, Brueghel, Van Dyck and Jordaens, as well as in the works of subsequent artists such as Watteau, Delacroix and Degas.
- FRANCE**  
Paris  
Fondation Cartier pour l'Art Contemporain, tel: (1) 42-18-56-77, closed Mondays. To Feb. 19: "Herbert Zangs: Oeuvres 1952-1959." More than 30 works of art by the "pioneer of monochrome." Musée du Louvre, tel: (1) 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. To April 17: "Les Effets du Soleil: Aménagements sous le Règne de Louis XIV." More than 50 calendars dating from 1661 to 1715 offer an original outlook on France under Louis XIV.
- GERMANY**  
Berlin  
Brocks-Museum, tel: (30) 832-2029, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 26: "Enrich Hecker: 82 Neuerwerbungen Zeichnungen und Aquarelle." A selection of drawings and watercolors by the German Expressionist artist, who was one of the founders of Die Brücke.
- JAPAN**  
Tokyo  
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. To March 5: "German Woodcuts of the Reformation Age." 18th-century German woodprints from the Gotha City Museum in Germany, including works by Dürer and Cranach, as well as political and religious satires.
- LUXEMBOURG**  
Luxembourg  
Casino Luxembourg, tel: (352) 22-50-45, closed Mondays. To March 26: "Luxe, Calme et Volupté: Regards sur le Post-Impressionisme." Major artistic themes of the turn-of-the-century are represented in more than 150 paintings, including interiors by Bonnard and Vuillard, still lifes from Cezanne to Odilon Redon, landscapes from van Gogh to Velton and portraits from Gauguin to Matisse.
- SPAIN**  
Barcelona  
Fundació Joan Miró, tel: (93) 329-1908, closed Mondays. To March 5: "Balcones." Two artists and a philosopher explore art's relationship with politics, economics and industry, through installations in urban areas.
- UNITED STATES**  
Los Angeles  
Los Angeles Music Center Opera, tel: (213) 972-9211. Peter Sellers' production of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," conducted by Esa-Pekka Salonen, with Monka Group and François Le Roux.
- San Francisco  
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (415) 357-4000, closed Mondays. In its new downtown facilities designed by Swiss architect Mario Botta, the Museum of Modern Art has a new permanent exhibition entitled "From Matisse to Diebenkorn: Works from the Permanent Collection of Painting and Sculpture." Features approximately 250 works that give an overview of painting and sculpture from 1900 to 1990.
- Washington  
Corcoran Gallery, tel: (202) 638-1439, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 20: "Countdown to Eternity." Benedict J. Fernandez's photographs commemorate the 60th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr.

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- CANADA**  
Toronto  
Art Gallery of Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed Tuesdays. To April 9: "Thomas Struth: Strangers and Friends." More than 40 photographs by the German contemporary photographer, dedicated to the psychic state of the modern metropolis and to the intense scrutiny of everyday life.
- CLOSING SOON**  
On Jan. 22: "The Thaw Collection: Master Drawings and New Acquisitions." Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.  
On Jan. 22: "Faces of the Golden Age: The Dutch Portrait in the 17th Century." Kunsthal Rotterdam, Rotterdam.  
On Jan. 22: "Satisfying Companions: Prints, Drawings and Sculptures from Gauguin to Picasso." Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto.  
On Jan. 22: "Milton Avery: Works on Paper." National Gallery of Art, Washington.  
On Jan. 24: "A Century of Artists Books." Museum of Modern Art, New York.



# For Yeltsin, a Costly 'Victory'

## War Has Sharply Eroded His Power Base

By Michael Specter

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After six of the bloodiest weeks in recent Russian history, President Boris N. Yeltsin emerged from semiseclusion on Thursday and said that the war for Chechnya was effectively at an end.

He said it not because it was true, but because Russian troops, after losing thousands of soldiers in the disastrous assault on Grozny, had finally taken hold of the presidential palace, the deserted, smoking ruin that had been the central symbol of the Chechen drive for independence.

And he said it because he wanted to prove he was in control of the country he nominally runs. For that reason, too, on Thursday he finally fired three senior Defense Ministry officials who had

the government, particularly the articulate, outspoken General Gromov, who from the first days of the war accused the Russian military, which of many people thought he would one day lead, of using "barbaric methods," of being poorly prepared and of having little chance of winning without agony and many deaths. There has been no real evidence presented to contradict his accusations.

Mr. Yeltsin on Thursday also signed a decree transferring Colonel General Eduard Vorobyev, first deputy commander of Russia's land forces, to the reserves. In January, General Vorobyev refused to lead Russian forces to battle in Chechnya because he said they were too weak and not properly prepared.

All these actions have been carefully orchestrated to portray the president as a powerful man who can make a tough decision. But too many people remember him saying on more than one occasion that the bombing must stop. They were flat statements that his military leaders never heeded.

"Russia is now governed by a military-civilian junta disguised as the National Security Council," said Alexei Manannikov, deputy chairman of the upper house of Parliament's international affairs committee. "The Security Council has no authority running this country. If it continues, Russia will be ripe for an authoritarian dictatorship."

That has become a frequently voiced concern, although as yet there has been no sign of anything resembling the police-state mentality of the past seven decades. Yet Russia cannot honestly be described as a parliamentary democracy, either. Its constitution, Mr. Yeltsin's chief armament, has been used almost exclusively to concentrate power in the stern hands of the Security Council.

Mr. Yeltsin issued a solemn statement on Thursday: "I bow my head to the soldiers killed in this conflict. And to those victims among the civilians, I express my condolences to the relatives and next of kin. Let the tragedy experienced by Russia, Russians and the Chechen people teach a lesson to peoples and politicians."

He will clearly be among the many to feel the lessons of that tragedy. There is little likelihood that he will be overthrown in a coup — there are few good candidates to carry it out — and it seems almost unnecessary. Yet, there is no clear replacement for Mr. Yeltsin, particularly among the democrats who have tried to nudge Russia toward a more open society.

Mr. Yeltsin's support of liberals at home and abroad and raised serious questions about his ability to govern.

"This has not been like Afghanistan," Major General Sergei Zorikov, a Defense Ministry political officer, said Thursday. "It is far more horrible and debilitating than that."

And, Mr. Yeltsin's assertions aside, this war is not yet over. There can be little doubt that the political pain, particularly for the Kremlin, has only begun. It has been years since leadership decisions have been so closely, poorly explained and contradictory. Mr. Yeltsin has made only two public appearances since the war began, both times on television.

He appeared unable, or unwilling, to stand up to people who were openly and persistently insubordinate.

All three of the men Mr. Yeltsin fired Thursday had been harshly public in their attacks on

### NEWS ANALYSIS

been critical of the war. General Boris V. Gromov, who commanded the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, General Georgi Kondratyev, and General Viktor Mironov were all relieved of their jobs as deputy defense ministers.

Nobody was fooled into thinking Mr. Yeltsin has become powerful again. Any other leader would have stripped the generals of their jobs weeks ago. In fact, if anything is clear from the hapless, painful adventure in the secessionist southern republic it is that Mr. Yeltsin — and democracy in Russia — have suffered terribly since 40,000 troops were sent to the Caucasus last month.

The utter brutality of the assault on Grozny has cost Mr. Yeltsin the support of liberals at home and abroad and raised serious questions about his ability to govern.

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## Kohl Backs Yeltsin as Ally, But Assails Grozny Assault

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Thursday said he was proud to be a friend of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia but condemned the bombing of civilians in Chechnya and warned Russia that it was putting its reputation on the line.

Speaking in an emotional parliamentary debate on Chechnya, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Yeltsin's staunchest Western ally, rejected leftist opposition charges that he was dragging his feet and not doing enough to end the war.

But he said the Russian bombing of civilians in Grozny was "a catastrophic development" and was no way to achieve a peaceful solution. "We decidedly reject it," he told Parliament.

## SARAJEVO: No Sign of Peace

Continued from Page 1

sniper Tuesday. Plans to exchange liaison officers have brought only a paralyzing standoff between the Bosnian government and the United Nations in Tuzla.

The UN commander, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, visited the area Wednesday in the hope of persuading government forces to end a blockade of his peacekeepers, but he did not succeed.

The front lines of the rival armies were supposed to pull back to allow the interposing of UN troops, but this has not happened. Vital roads at the Sarajevo airport were supposed to open, but they remain closed.

Prisoners were supposed to be exchanged, but remain in detention. Croatian Serbian troops were supposed to withdraw from the Bihac area, and Croatian Army units from the Livno region, but both remain in Bosnia.

The basic reason for these failures is clear enough: With no prospect for a political settlement, there is no real incentive for either side to prepare for anything other than more fighting.

The U.S. ambassador to Bosnia, Victor Jackovic, left Wednesday for the United States for consultations aimed at reviving international peace proposals that have been on the table for six months without producing a flicker of hope for a settlement.

Those proposals consist of a map offering 51 percent of Bosnia to a Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the

## GROZNY: Stronghold Falls

Continued from Page 1

guards, but his whereabouts are unknown.

The Chechens' withdrawal from the palace was apparently as well organized and executed as the defense that they have mounted from the beginning of the year. Starting at around 10 P.M. Wednesday, the rebels fired rocket-propelled grenades at Russian forces a few hundred yards away to cover their fighters, who left the palace and retreated in five main groups.

The Chechens were apparently able to withdraw from the palace without heavy casualties despite the presence of thousands of Russian troops who had pressed to within a few hundred yards of the building on three sides.

"It took about five minutes for each group of 100 men to leave," said Mr. Zubadiev. "We were in white camouflage. No one was shooting. The whole thing took about two hours."

But the so-called "contact group" of mediators — the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany — insists that the map must be accepted as the prelude to any new political talks. But no leverage exists to bring about such acceptance.

Three forms of pressure on the Serbs had been outlined — military, economic and psychological. The first has been abandoned. The second has not worked: prices in the Serbs' Bosnian stronghold of Pale are scarcely higher than in Belgrade. And the third evaporated when international talks with the Bosnian Serbs resumed.

The Bosnian government is already drawing its conclusions. This week, Eijup Ganic, the vice president of the Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia, said, "We will respect the cease-fire agreement, but only when the Serbs accept the contact group plan."

This, however, is a remote possibility. The Clinton administration knows this, and knows it will again face the politically explosive question of lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia at about the time the four-month cease-fire expires.

"We realize we have just over three months, at best, before a resumption of the fighting," said one U.S. official. "The problem is the Serbs continue to set the agenda and we have run out of ideas."

Its spokesman said that the legal proceedings involving an opinion-piece article published in the IHT on Oct. 7 were "transparent," and that the facts and legal arguments in court showed clearly the case had nothing to do with freedom of expression. "We are amazed that the State Department has chosen to ignore these facts," the spokesman said.

An earlier study, commissioned in 1985 by the National Land Agency, forecast a larger death toll. A powerful earthquake centered offshore from Tokyo would kill 80,000 to 130,000 people and destroy 340,000 buildings, the study concluded.

Some analyses have come up with lower figures. A study for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government concluded that a se-

vere quake in the capital might kill 9,400 people.

Partly because Tokyo residents have been taught to expect an earthquake, they are far more prepared than the citizens of Kobe. They are even more prepared now because they have been huying up flashlights and emergency supplies in the last few days, apparently inspired by the television scenes from Kobe.

Part of the apprehension about an earthquake comes because in some respects the Kobe quake should have been relatively manageable. It was not followed by a tidal wave, as often happens with earthquakes centered in the ocean. In early morning, before commuters were on the streets.

City officials repeated warnings of the danger from aftershocks, fires and poor sanitary conditions.

"Many buildings are barely standing, or leaning on something else," said a relief official. "A big aftershock could topple them over."

Most of Kobe was still without power, water or gas, meaning most residents could not cook. Nighttime temperatures were at or near freezing.

City officials said it would take up to a month to restore drinking water to much of the city. Trucks and army water tankers became snarled in huge traffic jams on the few narrow roads that were open. Officials said they had no plan to ban

private vehicles from entering or leaving the stricken area.

Hundreds of people with relatives in Kobe arrived at reopened railway stations on the outskirts of the city. They carried packs of water and food from Osaka and Tokyo and set off on the 10-kilometer (six-mile) trek into the city center.

In Tokyo, the Murayama government appeared stung by a senior official's admission that the recovery operation was too slow.

"We should have asked the Self-Defense Forces for help much earlier," the deputy chief cabinet secretary, Nobuo Ishihara, said. "The government was late in assessing damage and late in adopting measures."

Mr. Murayama's cabinet met into the evening Thursday to plan emergency measures to speed up the transport of medical supplies and food to the stricken area.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)



Mr. Arafat talking Thursday with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, left, and Mr. Rabin after the Gaza Strip meeting.

## No More Settlements, Rabin Tells Arafat

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

EREZ CROSSING, Gaza Strip — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin assured Yasser Arafat on Thursday that Israel would not approve new settlements in the West Bank and that any construction in existing Jewish communities there would be closely monitored.

With those assurances, Mr. Rabin hoped to defuse a crisis over settlement expansion that had jeopardized his negotiations with Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority on extending Palestinian self-rule beyond its present confines of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank enclave of Jericho.

For the moment, he seemed to have succeeded.

After meeting here with the Israeli leader, Mr. Arafat signaled clearly that he wanted to avoid a showdown over settlements. His eye instead was on sustaining talks intended to give him day-to-day control over the entire West

Bank, not just Jericho — a big step toward the full-fledged state he hopes to have some day.

But Mr. Rabin's remarks did not guarantee an end to disputes about settlements, or confusion over what precisely his policy is. Mr. Arafat, too, was not fully happy. Asked at a news conference if he was satisfied with what he had heard — yes or no — he replied: "Somewhere in between."

Both men were well aware that militants on each side would keep trying to undermine their talks — Islamic gunmen by killing Jews and some Jewish settlers by staking out more West Bank territory that Palestinians claim as theirs.

After a rise in Arab terrorism and other attacks over the last year, many Israelis worry that the situation will only worsen if the Palestinians regain control of the West Bank.

For their part, many Palestinians are convinced that settlers have been abetted by the government in gobbling up as much land as possible, especially around

Jerusalem, in advance of a transfer of authority.

"There are difficulties," Mr. Rabin said. "The Israelis are bothered by the terror, the Palestinians by the settlements and land. We have to focus on the continuation of negotiations to implement what we are committed to."

"Terror is the main obstacle from our point of view on the way to achieve what we believe will bring a beginning of the end of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict," he added.

Mr. Arafat told the Israelis that, while his focus was on putting in-principle agreements on widening Palestinian authority into effect, "we can understand your needs for security."

That remark, made more than once in recent weeks, suggests he is ready to drop a previous insistence that Israel withdraw its occupying forces from all Arab towns and villages in the West Bank in advance of elections there that form the core of the next stage of Palestinian self-

## TREATY: Egyptian-Israeli Relations Strained Over Nuclear Treaty

Continued from Page 1

Egypt's position on the nuclear arms accord was nonnegotiable, according to press reports.

Alarmed at the worsening atmosphere, President Ezer Weizman of Israel telephoned President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Monday night for a discussion "designed to ease tensions," according to Arye Shumer, a Weizman aide.

"Weizman noted that extremists on both sides are seeking to harm the peace process but the time has come to restore normal, good working relations," Mr. Shumer said.

Politicians and commentators in Israel complain of the seeming reluctance by Egypt to improve relations between the two countries. They note, for example, that while Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of

Israel has made several trips to Egypt, Mr. Mubarak has yet to set foot in Israel despite repeated invitations during his 13 years in office.

Egyptian officials contend that Israel has reaped the benefits of peace while failing to yield substantive concessions on nuclear arms, on the final shape of Palestinian self-rule and on the return of the Golan Heights to Syria. President Hafez Assad of Syria has called the return of the Golan a condition for peace between his country and Israel.

Egypt has long played a pivotal role in the Middle East peace process, and its relations with Israel are seen as a barometer of relations between Israel and the Arab world.

Those relations had seemed to be warming of late, with Israel wrapping up sepa-

rate peace deals with the PLO and Jordan and embarking on negotiations with Syria and Lebanon. Last fall, the Gulf states and the Arab League, and Israel took part in a Middle East economic meeting held in Morocco under U.S. sponsorship.

Since then, however, and pessimism has deepened in Arab countries over Israel's willingness to follow through on its commitments to Palestinian self-rule.

Israeli officials, meanwhile, were angered by the meeting last month of Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Assad and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Alexandria, Egypt. The Israeli interpreted the meeting as an endorsement by Egypt and Saudi Arabia of Syria's negotiating position on the Golan Heights.

## TOKYO: Concern About Readiness QUAKE: Tragic Toll Rises in Kobe

Continued from Page 1

need to create crisis management.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Fire Defense Agency has released estimates from computer models, and they are not encouraging. A quake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale, occurring at 6 A.M. in central Tokyo, would kill or injure 68,000 people, the projection suggested. It did not break the figure down between deaths and injuries.

Other scenarios would produce fewer casualties. A 6 P.M. quake centered in the Tokyo suburban neighborhood of Tachikawa, with a magnitude of 6.5, would kill or injure 30,000 people, the model suggested.

An earlier study, commissioned in 1985 by the National Land Agency, forecast a larger death toll. A powerful earthquake centered offshore from Tokyo would kill 80,000 to 130,000 people and destroy 340,000 buildings, the study concluded.

Some analyses have come up with lower figures. A study for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government concluded that a se-

vere quake in the capital might kill 9,400 people.

Partly because Tokyo residents have been taught to expect an earthquake, they are far more prepared than the citizens of Kobe. They are even more prepared now because they have been huying up flashlights and emergency supplies in the last few days, apparently inspired by the television scenes from Kobe.

Part of the apprehension about an earthquake comes because in some respects the Kobe quake should have been relatively manageable. It was not followed by a tidal wave, as often happens with earthquakes centered in the ocean. In early morning, before commuters were on the streets.

City officials repeated warnings of the danger from aftershocks, fires and poor sanitary conditions.

"Many buildings are barely standing, or leaning on something else," said a relief official. "A big aftershock could topple them over."

Most of Kobe was still without power, water or gas, meaning most residents could not cook. Nighttime temperatures were at or near freezing.

City officials said it would take up to a month to restore drinking water to much of the city. Trucks and army water tankers became snarled in huge traffic jams on the few narrow roads that were open. Officials said they had no plan to ban

private vehicles from entering or leaving the stricken area.

Hundreds of people with relatives in Kobe arrived at reopened railway stations on the outskirts of the city. They carried packs of water and food from Osaka and Tokyo and set off on the 10-kilometer (six-mile) trek into the city center.

In Tokyo, the Murayama government appeared stung by a senior official's admission that the recovery operation was too slow.

"We should have asked the Self-Defense Forces for help much earlier," the deputy chief cabinet secretary, Nobuo Ishihara, said. "The government was late in assessing damage and late in adopting measures."

Mr. Murayama's cabinet met into the evening Thursday to plan emergency measures to speed up the transport of medical supplies and food to the stricken area.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

For investment information, read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.

Jet Mishap in Nuremberg

FRANKFURT — A Lufthansa Airbus 310 skidded off an icy runway at Nuremberg Airport as snow and sleet blanketed parts of Germany, causing hundreds of road accidents Thursday. None of the 139 people aboard was injured.

## De Klerk Denies He Is Planning To Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Second Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk described serious strains in South Africa's coalition government Thursday, but said he had no intention of quitting.

"There is no truth in the allegations that I have resigned," he said in a speech to the women's caucus of his National Party. Rumors of his resignation had emerged earlier Thursday, depressing prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

R. F. Botha, another National Party member of the cabinet, said relations between his party and President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress were deteriorating over allegations that the National Party had tried to grant amnesty to 3,500 police officers in the waning days of its apartheid government.

Parks, Mankahlana, spokesman for Mr. Mandela, later said Mr. de Klerk did not intend to resign and the National Party was not considering withdrawing from the government of national unity.

"It is absolutely not true," he said.

Mr. Mandela, touring Johannesburg schools, refused to comment on the matter. Asked whether the national unity government was in jeopardy, he replied: "Let's keep the questions on education issues."

The National Party insists that the amnesties for political crimes were applied for but never granted, and that there was no attempt to sneak them through.

"A terrible, inexplicable misunderstanding has occurred," Mr. Botha said. "The ANC believes that somehow we as a government plotted or engineered this, or that there was a covert action on a massive scale. It is not true."

(AP, Reuters)

## GRAFFITI: Fighting AIDS

Continued from Page 1

also blame some people, who maybe go to Mass every Sunday, but then visit motels, and they don't use condoms," she said. "When you talk to them about AIDS, it is a taboo subject. This is all very hypocritical."

Argentina, which has a population of 33 million, has the second highest number of AIDS cases in South America, behind Brazil. According to government statistics, there are 39 AIDS cases for every 1 million people in Argentina, compared with 73 AIDS cases per 1 million people in Brazil.

At the end of October, Argentina had registered a total of 5,261 cases of AIDS since 1982, but government officials said they believed the real number was 10,000 to 12,000 because of underreporting. By the year 2000, officials expect there will be 25,000 AIDS cases.

Government health officials acknowledge that the weight of the Catholic Church has prevented them from actively promoting condoms, but they say the control is more covert than overt.

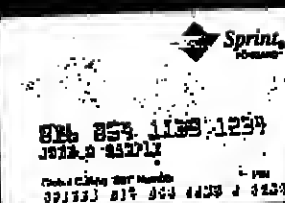
"No one has said that we can't promote condoms," said Dr. Laura Astasio, who is in charge of the national AIDS program. "But it's just a feeling that you better not because it's widely known that the state bishops are against it."

But the Catholic Church says the condom issue is being blown out of proportion to make the church a scapegoat for the government's failure to finance AIDS care and prevention programs adequately.

Gallup poll commissioned by the Argentine government in August found that 80 percent of the surveyed knew the risk factors for contracting AIDS, but that only one in 10 said they used condoms.

Dr. Astasio said her main concern was persuading the government to spend more money on AIDS programs.

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Algeria	1-800-366-4663	Czech Republic	002-33-1877	Iran	1-800-22-2227	Turkey	001-000-13-877
Angola	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	800-1-0877	Italy	1-800-877-8000	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Argentina	833-1000	Dominican Republic	1-800-751-7877	Jamaica	0066-55-877	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Australia	1-800-551-10	Ecuador	171	Japan (Kobe)	0039-131	Uruguay	833-1000
Austria	1-800-881-877	Egypt (Khartoum)	356-4777	Japan (Tokyo)	0039-131	Uzbekistan	833-1000
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-881-877	Egypt (Suez Canal)	0039-131	Korea (Seoul)	0039-131	Uzbekistan	833-1000
Australia (Perth)	022-903-014	El Salvador	191	Kuwait	900-777	Vietnam City	172-1877
Bahamas	1-800-289-2111	Finland	004-800-100-3	Lebanon	155-7777	Vietnam Hanoi	800-1111-0
Bahrain	800-777	France	10-0287	Lithuania	84-107		
Bangladesh	1-800-877-8000	Germany	0800-0115	Luxembourg	0800-0115		
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Greece	008-000-411	Malaysia	0060-121		
Belize	0800-2333	Honduras	950-1364	Mexico	950-1364		
Bermuda	000-8086	Hong Kong	0085-121	Moldova	0039-131		
Bhutan	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	0039-131	Monaco	0039-131		
Bolivia	000-8086	India	0091-121	Norway	0047-121		
Brazil	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia	0062-121	Poland	0048-121		
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Iran	0098-121	Portugal	00351-121		
Bulgaria	0039-131	Israel	00972-121	Romania	0039-131		
Canada	001-800-777-1111	Italy	0039-131	Russia (Moscow)	007-121		







## MARKET DIARY

## Trade Deficit Chills Stocks and Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — U.S. stocks posted their biggest losses in six weeks as a slumping dollar and a bearish reading on inflation heightened expectations the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates at the end of the month.

"Sentiment has just done a 180-degree turn," said William Allyn, managing director in equity trading at Jefferies & Co. A week ago, stocks staged their broadest advance since last July because a poor retail-sales report got people thinking a rate increase was unlikely.

## U.S. Stocks

Stocks most sensitive to rising rates, such as banks, brokerages, insurance companies and electric utilities, were among the biggest decliners on Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 46.77, to 3,882.21. It had been as high as 40.47 points lower on the day, triggering the New York Stock Exchange's rule curbing stock-index arbitrage for the first time in six weeks.

The slump on Thursday shaved off much of the 71.66 points, or 1.9 percent, that the average had gained since last Thursday. On Monday, that rally saw the Dow industrials come within 50 points of its record close before retreating.

Stocks retreated as concern mounted that rising interest

rates would hurt corporate profits. At the same time, a raft of companies released lower-than-expected quarterly earnings.

Twice as many stocks fell as rose on the New York Stock Exchange and trading on the Big Board totaled 297.76 million shares on Thursday, down from 344.59 million on Wednesday.

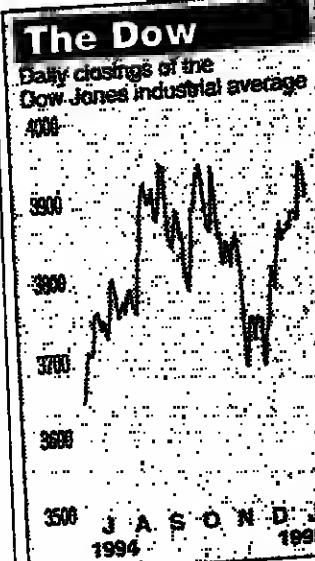
Shares were jolted by the fall of the dollar following an unexpected widening in the U.S. trade deficit in November and a report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia that said more manufacturers in its region reported higher prices for raw materials.

The inflationary indications caused the bond market to post its biggest loss in over a week. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 17.32 to 96.932 as the yield surged to 7.82 percent from 7.77 percent.

Concern about rates was compounded by evidence that rising rates are already taking their toll on corporate profits. Bear Stearns fell 1 1/2 to 57 1/2 after issuing disappointing results that caused other share drops in the bank sector.

Telefonos de Mexico fell 1 1/2 to 34 1/2 on concerns that the U.S. Congress might be reluctant to back a plan to bail Mexico out of its currency crisis.

(Bloomberg, AP)



Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average

1994 1995

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TelMex	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Chrysler	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	-1 1/2
Microsoft	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	-1 1/2
Oracle	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Novell	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Motorola	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
3M	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Boeing	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Schering-Plough	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
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Schering-Plough	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2

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# NASDAQ

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	St 100%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low								

18th	8th	AAACN	13	138	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	19th	1
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24 1/4	13 1/2	BostCh 5	= 33	12 1/2	14 1/2	1
10%	7%	BostTc	= 29	4381	14%	13 1/2

# AMEX

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month					Sts			
High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Low	Low

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12 Month	High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	Sh	High	Low	Landed	Chgo
1417	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1418	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1419	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1420	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1421	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1422	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1423	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1424	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1425	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1426	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1427	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1428	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1429	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1430	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1431	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1432	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1433	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1434	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1435	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1436	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1437	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1438	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1439	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1440	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1441	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1442	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1443	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1444	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1445	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1446	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1447	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1448	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1449	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1450	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1451	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1452	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1453	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1454	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1455	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1456	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1457	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1458	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1459	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1460	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1461	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1462	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1463	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1464	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1465	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1466	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1467	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1468	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1469	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1470	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1471	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1472	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1473	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1474	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1475	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1476	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1477	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1478	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1479	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1480	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1481	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1482	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1483	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1484	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1485	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1486	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1487	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1488	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1489	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1490	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1491	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1492	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1493	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1494	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1495	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1496	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1497	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1498	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1499	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—
1500	14	13	—	—	—	24	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	—

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12 Month	Vol	High	Low	Latest
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12 Month	Div	Yld	P/E	Stk	High	Low	Latest C
High Low Stock				100%			

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High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Europe
12%	4 1/2	PortSys	"	51	260	5%	5%	5%	-

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16 1/2	13 3/4	Thm Fib	42	45	16	15%	15%
34	27 1/2	Thrnst	27	144	30%	30%	30%
			30	157	9%	9%	9%

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165 Low Stock		Low Stock		Low Stock		Low Stock		Low Stock	
165	134A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134I PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134J PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134K PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134L PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134M PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134N PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134O PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134P PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134Q PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134R PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134S PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134T PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134U PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134V PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134W PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134X PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134Y PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	134Z PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135I PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135J PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135K PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135L PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135M PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135N PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135O PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135P PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135Q PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135R PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135S PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135T PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135U PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135V PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135W PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135X PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135Y PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	135Z PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136I PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136J PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136K PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136L PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136M PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136N PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136O PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136P PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136Q PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136R PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136S PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136T PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136U PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136V PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136W PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136X PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136Y PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	136Z PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137I PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137J PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137K PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137L PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137M PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137N PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137O PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137P PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137Q PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137R PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137S PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137T PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137U PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137V PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137W PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137X PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137Y PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	137Z PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138I PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138J PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138K PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138L PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138M PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138N PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138O PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138P PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138Q PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138R PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138S PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138T PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138U PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138V PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138W PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138X PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138Y PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	138Z PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139A PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139B PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139C PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139D PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139E PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139F PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139G PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144
165	139H PIERRE	2.40	17	137	147C	9	147C	143A	144

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12	Windsor	88	2.2	7	71	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
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Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows reflect the average weekly sales during the current week, but not the trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more occurs, the year's high-low range is split and divided out shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, the following are several documents based on the last declaration.

- a = dividend also (or split)
- b = dividend in cash or plus stock dividend
- c = nondividend dividend
- d = called
- e = very low low
- f = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months
- g = dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 1% non-residence tax
- i = dividend declared other split-up to 17% non-residence tax
- j = dividend declared other split-up to 17% non-residence tax of latest dividend meeting
- k = dividend declared other split-up to 17% non-residence tax with dividends in arrears
- n = new issue in the past 25 weeks. The high-low range begins near next day delivery.
- o = price-earnings ratio
- r = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus 1% non-residence tax
- s = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- t = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value an ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u = trading halted
- v = dividend declared or membership or shares reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such company
- w = when distributed
- x = when issued
- y = when sold
- z = no dividend or no rights
- aa = ex-dividend routine
- aw = without warrants
- ax = ex-dividend and sales in full
- yd = yield
- yf = sales in full







## The Lineup as a Much-Abbreviated Hockey Season Finally Opens

HERE'S YOUR PIZZA, SIR.

WAIT! THIS PIZZA IS COLD, IT IS CUT AND IT HAS ALL THE WRONG TOPPINGS.

HEY, I GOT IT TO YOU IN SIX MINUTES FLAT.

WE FIGURE ANYTHING AFTER THAT IS A BONUS.

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# SPORTS



Stefan Edberg gained the round of 32 in Melbourne on the day he turned 29.

## Edberg and Agassi Heat Up, Others Just Melt

**MELBOURNE** — Stefan Edberg celebrated his 29th birthday Thursday with a straight-sets victory that propelled him to a place where he feels very much at home: the third round of the Australian Open.

The two-time champion downed Rumanian qualifier Adrian Panu, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4.

Andre Agassi, who hasn't had much time to get used to the venue, looked just as comfortable as he roared to a 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 triumph over French qualifier Jerome Golmard in the evening session.

Agassi, making his first appearance at the Open, took just 93 minutes to book his spot in the round of 32, cleverly moving Golmard around the court with fierce groundstrokes.

Then, after a 202 kph (125.5 mph) serve that just missed, he flexed his right arm muscles, then laughed and joked with spectators.

"What a great reception. I'm having the best time," Agassi said, while also underlining his serious intent when he said: "I'm here to win every Grand Slam I can."

Three other seeds, Todd Martin, Yevgeny Kafelnikov and Thomas Muster, also won second-round matches as the temperature rose above 33 centigrade (92 Fahrenheit) during the day and players sweated on court.

"I had to work very hard because he's a young and upcoming guy," Edberg said. "He's another one who could be a very good player. They're young and hungry. I'm old and hungry."

Edberg, the No. 6 seed, hopes to maintain his record of having made at least the quarterfinals at every Australian Open since 1984. He won on the grass courts of Kooyong in 1985 and 1987, but has not

taken home a title since the tournament was moved to the National Tennis Center seven years ago.

"Winning another Grand Slam is the goal for me," Edberg said. "It's still great to be out there."

He was cheered on by a large group of Swedish fans, faces painted, who chanted songs in his praise and sang birthday greetings. He bowed to them at the end.

Martin, who was beaten by Pete Sampras in last year's final and seeded No. 8 this year, was treated for a bloody nose in the second set but had no difficulty in defeating Jean-Philippe Fleurian of France, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Kafelnikov, the 10th seed from Russia and one of the newest stars of the sport, moved on with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3 victory over Kenneth Carlsen of Denmark — who had a band of supporters every bit as enthusiastic as Edberg's.

Muster, the No. 14 seed, beat French qualifier Thierry Guardiola, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, and said, "I was the better player, but I probably could have been more aggressive."

Two seeded players were eliminated.

Wayne Ferreira, No. 11 and a semifinalist here in 1992, lost to Aaron Krickstein, 6-3, 6-7 (8-10), 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, in a three-hour match. And No. 16 Richard Krajicek was surprised, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3, by Marcos Ondruska of South Africa.

Ferreira made an incredible 100 unforced errors to 29 by Krickstein and lost despite hitting 71 winners to just 23 by the American baseliner.

"I'd beaten him all three times coming into the match so I felt pretty good," Krickstein said. "But I put in the work. I'm in as good a shape as anyone in this tournament."



Yevgeny Kafelnikov didn't have to eat his racket; he advanced with his elders.

Parick McEnroe, who in the first round sent Boris Becker packing, won again with a 6-3, 7-5, 6-3 defeat of Jeremy Bates of Britain on an overflowing Court 6.

"It was the first really hot day and a lot of players were struggling a bit," said McEnroe, who was treated for heat exhaustion after the match. "I felt the sun just beating on me."

McEnroe, winner of last week's New South Wales Open, lost in the first round of all four Grand Slams last year.

Other winners included the rising German star Hendrik Dreckmann — who beat Fabrice Santoro of France, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, and now faces Edberg — and experienced Czech left-hander Petr Korda, who beat Lars Burgsmuller of Germany, 2-6, 5-7, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 7-5.

Guy Forget became another Frenchman to lose, by 6-4, 1-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 to Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden.

The French Davis Cup captain, Yannick Noah, stormed off the grounds, furious with his countrymen after their miserable performances. Thursday's defeats followed the first-round losses of Cedric Pioline and Arnaud Boetsch.

"It's one of the worst scenarios that we could imagine," said Noah, whose squad

plays the U.S. team in Florida in two weeks. "They are not ready. There is a problem with their preparation and their attitude. They're playing as if they were at a beach tournament. It's quite bad."

"I cannot be satisfied because only Olivier Delaite is still in the tournament," Noah said. "I will be talking to them tomorrow. Something is wrong."

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, the women's top seed, breezed along with a 6-2, 6-1 triumph over Tami Whitlinger Jones of the United States and now will play Zina Garrison-Jackson.

"I concentrated better and when I needed it I served well," said Sanchez Vicario. Jana Novotna, the No. 3 seed, recovered from a shaky start to beat fellow Czech and longtime rival Helena Sukova, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, and served 10 aces in the process. She now plays Lisa Raymond of the United States, who ousted the last Australian survivor, Kristin Godridge, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Kimiko Date, the No. 7 seed who still is troubled by a stomach muscle injury, beat American veteran Patty Fendick, 6-4, 6-3.

"Compared to yesterday it was a lot less painful," Date said. "I changed my ball toss, served at a slower pace and that helped."

## Young America Nips Stars & Stripes in Stirring Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SAN DIEGO** — It was a day for the young in the America's Cup trials as Young America, the undefeated defense contender, held off an all-day attack by Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes for an 18-second victory in the closest race since the competition began five days earlier.

Youth was served on both sides as Conner turned over the helm to the next generation. With the 52-year-old, five-time Cup skipper kibitzing, his heir apparent, Paul Cayard, 35, steered a nearly flawless race for Stars & Stripes but never managed to reach the speed needed to slip past the Young America.

Cayard, who skipped Italy's 1992 America's Cup entry, is now part of Conner's crew.

"If he isn't the best skipper in the world, I'd like to know who is," Conner said.

There were no surprises for the challengers, as Team New Zealand stayed well ahead of oneAustralia to win by 1 minute, 36 seconds. It was the New Zealanders' fourth consecutive victory and kept them in the lead the Louis Vuitton Cup competition for challengers.

Light winds forced the postponement of the race between Sydney '95 and the Tag Heuer Challenge boat, and the one between Nippon and Rioja de España. They will be sailed Sunday.

The unpredictable winds also delayed the start of the defenders' race for about an hour.

Young America upped its record to 3-0 while Conner fell to 1-2 in the opening

round. It was the first time that the two all-male U.S. defense entries had squared off, and the level of sailing reflected the greater big-boat experience of both compared to the women's America3 team (1-3), which had the day off.

Young America's skipper, Kevin Mahaney, carved out a perfect start on the left side, where he hoped to pick up the first freshets of a budding sea breeze. The tactic worked as he poked out to a four-boat-length lead and stretched it by staying to the left side of the course and forcing Cayard to the right as the breeze continued to build.

Mahaney led by 62 seconds at the first turning mark, but that proved the biggest margin of the day as Cayard came roaring back. Stars & Stripes set a large spinnaker

on the next downwind leg while Mahaney's crew set a small one. Cayard gained back half the distance before Mahaney ordered a sail change to match the big 'ebull.

From that point on it was nip and tuck, with Mahaney dictating terms from ahead and Cayard forcing the action from astern, pushing to as near as one or two boat lengths but never getting in front.

On the challengers' course, Team New Zealand found what little wind there was by hoisting a crew member up its hundred-foot mast.

Murray Jones, a member of the after-guard, remained aloft for two-thirds of the race. He said later, jokingly, that he would be checking to see if his contract included mast duty. (WP, Reuters, AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	21	13	.618	0
New York	15	22	.409	7
Boston	15	22	.409	7
New Jersey	13	24	.350	9
Miami	11	26	.294	11
Philadelphia	8	29	.216	14
Washington	8	29	.216	14

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Charlotte	23	13	.639	0
Cleveland	21	15	.581	2
Indiana	18	18	.500	5
Chicago	16	20	.444	7
Atlanta	13	23	.361	10
Memphis	11	25	.303	12
Detroit	11	25	.303	12

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### NW Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	27	10	.730	0
Houston	22	15	.595	5
San Antonio	21	16	.568	6
Denver	18	18	.500	9
Dallas	16	20	.444	11
Minnesota	5	31	.143	26

##### Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Phoenix	28	8	.778	0
Seattle	25	9	.735	3
L.A. Lakers	22	12	.647	5
Sacramento	20	15	.571	7
Portland	15	16	.484	12
Golden State	11	23	.324	16
L.A. Clippers	6	31	.162	29

#### WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	24	31	.438	29
Portland	14	24	.369	18
San Antonio	14	24	.369	18
Golden State	14	24	.369	18
Phoenix	14	24	.369	18
Seattle	14	24	.369	18
San Antonio	14	24	.369	18
Golden State	14	24	.369	18
Phoenix	14	24	.369	18
Seattle	14	24	.369	18

### Top 25 College Results

#### How the Top 25 teams in The Associated Press' men's basketball poll fared Wednesday:

Rank	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
1	North Carolina	13	1	.931	0
2	Duke	12	1	.923	1
3	Michigan State	12	1	.923	1
4	Illinois	12	1	.923	1
5	Georgia Tech	12	1	.923	1
6	Arizona	12	1	.923	1
7	Stanford	12	1	.923	1
8	Connecticut	12	1	.923	1
9	Wisconsin	12	1	.923	1
10	Indiana	12	1	.923	1
11	Ohio State	12	1	.923	1
12	Virginia	12	1	.923	1
13	Florida	12	1	.923	1
14	Arizona State	12	1	.923	1
15	Wake Forest	12	1	.923	1
16	Marquette	12	1	.923	1
17	Georgetown	12	1	.923	1
18	Seton Hall	12	1	.923	1
19	DePaul	12	1	.923	1
20	Providence	12	1	.923	1
21	Creighton	12	1	.923	1
22	St. John's	12	1	.923	1
23	Marshall	12	1	.923	1
24	Northwestern	12	1	.923	1
25	Michigan	12	1	.923	1

#### Other Major College Scores

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
North Carolina	13	1	.931	0
Duke	12	1	.923	1
Michigan State	12	1	.923	1
Illinois	12	1	.923	1
Georgia Tech	12	1	.923	1
Arizona	12	1	.923	1
Stanford	12	1	.923	1
Connecticut	12	1	.923	1
Wisconsin	12	1	.923	1
Indiana	12	1	.923	1
Ohio State	12	1	.923	1
Florida	12	1	.923	1
Arizona State	12	1	.923	1
Wake Forest	12	1	.923	1
Marquette	12	1	.923	1
Georgetown	12	1	.923	1
Seton Hall	12	1	.923	1
DePaul	12	1	.923	1
Providence	12	1	.923	1
Creighton	12	1	.923	1
St. John's	12	1	.923	1
Marshall	12	1	.923	1
Northwestern	12	1	.923	1
Michigan	12	1	.923	1

### CROSSWORD

#### ACROSS

1 One often called on for answers	18 Potentially punctuated
19 One for the road	17 Monitor for 12-Across
	18 Throw

#### DOWN

1 Potentially punctuated	18 Potentially punctuated
17 Monitor for 12-Across	17 Monitor for 12-Across
18 Throw	18 Throw

#### ANSWERS

1 One often called on for answers	18 Potentially punctuated
19 One for the road	17 Monitor for 12-Across
	18 Throw

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1 One often called on for answers	18 Potentially punctuated
19 One for the road	17 Monitor for 12-Across
	18 Throw

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### Norman, at 64, Leads Couples by 1 in Dubai

#### The Associated Press

**DUBAI, United Arab Emirates** — Greg Norman led Fred Couples by a stroke after shooting a first-round 64 Thursday in the Dubai Desert Classic tournament that opens the European PGA Tour's season.

Ernie Els, the U.S. Open winner and defending champion here, had a slow start but on the second nine rolled in five birdies for a 68.

"I feel my game has matured and the bad shots are not as destructive as they used to be," he said.

Norman hit a spectacular bunker shot of 183 meters at the 18th to set up his ninth birdie.

"I had to make an adjustment during the morning as the very high humidity was burned off and the ball began to fly further," he said after hitting a 3-iron across



## *The Vital Paupers*

The chief qualification, of course, is lack of education. America is rich nowadays in lack of education. It abounds

propounded by George Bernard Shaw in "Major Barbara," that a well-paid citizen working in a factory that makes weapons of war is better for world peace and stability than a pauper taking handouts from the Salvation Army.

The 27-year-old Hoare gives the impression of being what used to be called a nice young man. No ponytail, no earring, all ears, taking care of business with a genuine smile, he explains that Big Cheese is a nonprofit association because "it's easier, cheaper to set up, less paperwork and lawyers, and people relate to us better. We pay salaries and the artists and all that, but our principal aim is cultural."



Big Cheese employs six in Paris, two in London and one in Switzerland. They are just getting some momentum selling promotional material, where the real money is made. "Record sales do not amount to much, it's everything around it," Hoare strugs, not visibly depressed by it: "Record-bags, hats, T-shirts — we're doing our own publishing and promoting Big

78 RPMs.) Nobody's been able to figure out what to do with a single release on CD. Putting out three- or four-track mini-LPs by 10 artists, building acceptance slowly until they mature, Hoare is trying to get a buzz going, to get the logo into people's heads without investing "stupid money" on one album.

business only on trust. Two years ago everybody told us that starting a business in the middle of a recession was almost impossible. But we're living off it, we eat. Some days business is hell, but we're basically still having fun. Mostly it's about meeting people and I like that. I like dealing with musicians. One problem is that we don't really have any well-known artists yet."

Currently, Big Cheese is looking for "that mythical venue, a club that apparently cannot exist but we would like to find one anyhow. We want to DJ, organize and promote a club like we did when Momo and I started out. Do it with live bands too now. Something more organized, but still very underground. Word of mouth."

Billy Joel, on tour in Japan, is giving some of the proceeds from his two Osaka concerts to victims of the earthquake. Joel was asleep at the Osaka Hotel Plaza when the quake occurred and was not hurt.

Boston College has bought the library and personal archives of the late Graham Greene for an undisclosed sum. Bloomsbury Book Auctions of London said the John J. Burns Library of the college bought more than 300 books and 60,000 personal papers. Proceeds will go to support the writer's sister, Elizabeth.

## WEEKEND SKI REPORT

[illegible]

Your stomach's growling

Mother Nature's calling

Your flight's boarding

Plenty of time to make it

Ken calls

*With AT&T USADirect® and  
World Connect® Service, you can make  
multiple calls without redialing  
your card or access number.*

You're in a hurry. So we'll be brief. AT&T USADirect and

World Connect Service gets you fast, clear connection.

back to the United States or to any of over 190 other

countries. Also, an easier way to make multiple calls

Up to 10 in a row. Just dial the AT&T Access Number.

believe for the country you're selling from. Your call.

will go through is  $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $\log \frac{1}{2}$ .

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

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\*For more information contact the publisher at Tel: 08-6977777 or visit our website at [www.dorland.co.il](http://www.dorland.co.il)

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.

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CHINA, PRC***	1-800-1181	RUSSIA** (MOSCOW)	105-1011	NETHERLANDS*	020-180-1010	IRELAND	099-001	PORTUGAL**	00117-1-238	SAUDI ARABIA*	011-400-1111	BOLIVIA**	0-800-1112	PERU**	191
HONG KONG	800-1111	SARAWAK*	235-2072	ROMANIA*	00-50-5011	ITALY**	00-50-5011	ROMANIA*	01-900-4288	EGYPT (CAIRO)*	010-200-1111	BRAZIL	000-8018	VENEZUELA**	00-011-120
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INDONESIA*	001-801-10	THAILAND**	020-1111 1111	FINLAND*	0000-100-10	LUXEMBOURG	0-400-1111	SPAIN*	900-99-0011	LIBYAN	000-190	CHILE	000-0312	GABON**	001-001
JAPAN**	0030-111	TAIWAN*	0040-1228-0	FRANCE**	19-0011	MALTA	0000-400-10	SWEDEN*	020-195-611	LEBANON (BEIRUT)	426-001	COLOMBIA	900-11-8018	GUYANA**	00111
KOREA	800-11	THAILAND*	020-1111 1111	GERMANY*	0130-0010	MONACO*	19-0011	SWITZERLAND*	155-00-11	SAUDI ARABIA	011-400-1111	EL SALVADOR**	190	GUATEMALA*	00-11-11
MACAO	800-111	EUROPE		GREECE*	020-800-1211	NETHERLANDS*	06-022-0111	UKRAINE**	01108-11	THURKEY*	00-800-12277	NETHERLANDS*	90-000-462-4240	LIBERIA*	0000-10
MALAYSIA*	800-0011	ARMENIA**	0-14111											OMAN**	000-00-0123

\* For a full list of countries and phone numbers, please refer to the "TrueWorld Connections" brochure.   
 \*\* For a full list of countries and phone numbers, please refer to the "TrueWorld Connections" brochure.   
 \*\*\* For a full list of countries and phone numbers, please refer to the "TrueWorld Connections" brochure.

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